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Paris Proposing Mideast Truce Enforced by UN

By Stephens Broening

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—France is proposing that the Security Council restore a cease-fire in the Middle East and police it with Nations troops, diplomatic sources said tonight.

They said this was the key point in a two-step program that Georges Pompidou is sending to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in reply to the Russian leader's note on the Middle East Sunday.

Pompidou's reply will be delivered tomorrow in Moscow by Ambassador Roger Seydoux. The sources said Mr. Pompidou was suggesting that the Big Four—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—restore an on-the-spot cease-fire between Israel and the Arab states. His plan proposes that UN troops be placed along the present cease-fire lines to guarantee that the fighting stops.

If the plan is accepted it would mean the return of UN troops to the region after nearly three years. Secretary-General U Thant withdrew UN units just before the six-day war in 1967 on the request of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The second part of the plan, sources said, was for the Big Four—all permanent members of the Security Council—to redouble their efforts to find a settlement of the conflict.

The Big Four consultations, which began last year, virtually collapsed a few weeks ago when Moscow rejected a U.S. formula the Americans had been led to believe would be accepted.

Mr. Pompidou's note to Mr. Kosygin was described as being moderate in tone, ignoring what sources said was the vaguely threatening character of Mr. Kosygin's message. Mr. Kosygin sent similar messages to Britain and the United States.

Mr. Kosygin, the sources reported, spoke of possible Russian countermeasures against the intensification of Israeli attacks on Egypt, Russia's principal ally in the Middle East. At another point, they said, Mr. Kosygin said Russia would choose "the appropriate means" to react.

While Israeli diplomats were inclined to dismiss the Russian initiative as a bluff, sources said Mr. Pompidou was taking it seriously. They said the French president was worried about the danger of sudden escalation of the fighting in the Middle East.

Mr. Pompidou's reply does not speak of limiting arms shipments to the region, as did President Nixon and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in their answers to the Russian note.

In view of the controversy surrounding France's agreement to sell Mirage fighters to Libya, this did not appear as a surprise.

Sources said there was loose consultation among the three Western powers on how they would respond to Mr. Kosygin. Each of the three kept the others informed on what they were going to say.

Deadline is June 30

Today's council meeting moved the community a step closer to meeting the schedule set at a summit conference in The Hague last December under which negotiations with the candidates would start no later than June 30.

A host of complex issues remained to be settled by the six as they try to work out a common position, one of the conditions imposed by France in removing her political veto.

There are six broad areas where preliminary accord is being sought before negotiations open: adopting EEC farm regulations to the candidates; transition periods; commonwealth problems; effects of membership on the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community; adopting the EEC institutions such as the council of ministers and the executive commission to new members; and the

Mr. Shelepin followed his attack on U.S. investment in Germany with a call for much greater "improvement" in Soviet-German economic relations. He held out as a lure "unimaginable opportunities" for the German economy in the Soviet Union. As an example he cited the new Fiat plant in a Soviet city renamed after the late Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, which this year he said would begin producing 600,000 automobiles.

He then warned the German labor leaders that unless the German government and industrial leaders took quick action the U.S.S.R. would expand its economic agreements with Japan, with which he said his country presently enjoys excellent trade relations. The reward for quick German action, said Mr. Shelepin, would be a settlement of political issues. Although Mr. Shelepin was not specific as to what political issues he meant, in the context of the German-Soviet talks, it was taken as a reference to the perennial West Berlin problem.

Beyond even these demands by the Politburo on West Germany, officials—the German labor

leaders were discussing with Mr. Shelepin future trade union change visits by both sides. In actual fact the meeting moved over a wide range of issues which had little to do with trade unionism per se.

A Lure

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GARRISON FOR GOLAN—Under the alert gaze of an Israeli guard watching for enemy movement, Druze workers help build fortifications atop Hill 965, a mountain commanding the battle area on the Golan Heights, 35 miles from Damascus, where Israeli troops and the Syrians exchanged artillery and tank gunfire earlier this week.

Agree on Brief Transition

EEC Ministers Shorten Way To Full Role for Newcomers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The six governments of the European Economic Community agreed today on the general principle of a short transition period with phased-in voting privileges for the four candidates for membership—Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland.

Making what was described as good progress in defining a common negotiating position, the EEC foreign ministers took an approach that will almost certainly mean conflict with British negotiators when talks begin later this year.

Although they have not been specific, British officials have talked of the need for a long period of transition, perhaps five years or more, to adjust the British economic structure to the EEC and soften the impact of higher food prices.

The idea of a shorter period of adjustment was contained in a report prepared by the permanent Brussels delegations of the six Common Market countries and favorably received today by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

According to the report, sources said, the candidate countries would be considered nominally as full members once their parliaments ratified the agreement to join, but exceptions would be made to full voting privileges until the new members were completely locked into the EEC's farm system and customs union.

During the transition period, there would be what a Belgian official described as "an equilibrium between obligations and advantages of membership."

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Casualty Rate Holds Constant

SAIGON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—American, South Vietnamese and Communist battlefield losses last week remained at about the same level as in the previous seven-day period, military spokesmen said today.

The U.S. command said 70 Americans were killed in Vietnam in the week ending Jan. 31, a slight decline from the 75 men reported slain in the previous week. Spokesmen said 704 U.S. servicemen were wounded last week.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen said 343 government troops were killed last week and 985 wounded. Communist losses were put at 2,028.

Spokesmen said two unarmed U.S. Air Force RF-4C reconnaissance jets were on a routine mission over North Vietnam near the Laotian border when they came under intense anti-aircraft fire. Neither plane was reported hit.

The accompanying F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers attacked the firing sites to protect the reconnaissance planes.

The American planes bombed and strafed both positions and silenced the ground fire, the spokesmen said. They added that no U.S. aircraft were damaged in the engagements.

The U.S. command said at least five incidents marred the early hours of the truce, killing at least four allied soldiers and Vietnamese civilians and wounding 22.

The 24-hour cease-fire by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces began at 6 p.m. 11 hours after the Viet Cong's four-day truce period got under way to usher in the new Year of the Dog.

Despite the early violations of the truce, official sources in Saigon said they did not expect a Communist offensive during the holiday on the scale of the devastating Tet attacks of 1968.

A little over an hour after the Viet Cong cease-fire started, a plastic explosive charge ripped through a crowded restaurant in the hamlet of Ban Trai, 20 miles northwest of Saigon. The blast killed one civilian and wounded 16 civilians and two government soldiers, spokesmen said.

Marines Are Attacked

Three hours later a U.S. Marine patrol came under fire in the A Shau Valley, 29 miles southwest of Hue and two miles from the Laotian frontier. Spokesmen said the clash killed three Marines and wounded two.

Government spokesmen reported three other Communist-initiated incidents in the first ten hours of the Viet Cong truce. They said one was a shelling attack in the Central Highlands that wounded one Vietnamese civilian.

Yesterday, in what was officially described as an "accident," two U.S. Army helicopter gunship crews

who thought they were receiving an American military spokesman said, "The incident is under investigation."

Thai Bombing Accident

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 5 (UPI)—A Thai-based U.S. Air Force B-52 Stratofortress accidentally dropped its full load of 30 tons of bombs near a village in northeastern Thailand on Monday. Two women were injured, the U.S. Embassy announced today.

The embassy said the accident was due to "an electrical or mechanical malfunctioning." The embassy refused to disclose the intended target of the B-52 mission.

Spokesmen said the incident occurred about six miles north of Qui Nhon, on the central coast. Seven civilians and a government militiaman were killed. The command said it was "subsequently determined" that the militiaman had been test-firing a 50-caliber machine gun near the hamlet.

"The pilots and the crew members, based on their experience, thought they were being fired on,"

U.S. Says Jets Hit North Twice More in Reprisal

SAIGON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The U.S. command announced today that American jet fighters have attacked North Vietnamese anti-aircraft and missile sites twice within six days.

The announcement came as Hanoi warned the United States at the Paris peace talks of "serious consequences" if it continues air strikes against North Vietnamese territory.

Allied ground troops, meanwhile, joined the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in a Tet (lunar new year) cease-fire. The first hours of the truce were marred by the downing of a U.S. helicopter, a terrorist bombing and the deaths of three American marines.

A U.S. military spokesman said the latest bombing of North Vietnam occurred Monday afternoon in the Ban Karai Pass region of Ba Quang Province. It was the 42d time American planes have struck North Vietnamese targets since the bombing halt 15 months ago, U.S. sources said.

Routine Mission

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WAR AND PEACE IN VIETNAM—Perhaps because he hasn't made up his mind, or to please all sides—if it isn't just to be on the safe side—this trooper of the 61st Infantry Division, near the DMZ, is a walking contradiction. His motifs: a double bandolier for offense, a peace movement symbol for defense and a clutch of religious medals in case nothing else works.

U.S. Hints at Secret Talks; Not With Habib, Hanoi Replies

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The United States hinted today at the possibility of renewed secret peace talks. But North Vietnam suggested that no such discussions could take place as long as Philip C. Habib remained the acting head of the American delegation.

The hints, conveyed to newsmen by U.S. and North Vietnamese press spokesmen after the 53d session of the deadlocked peace negotiations, centered on the recent return of Le Duc Tho, a member of the Hanoi Politburo.

Although ostensibly here just to attend the French Communist party congress, Mr. Tho has conducted secret talks with the United States at crucial points of the negotiations in the past.

U.S. press spokesman Stephen Ledogar initiated the speculation in answer to a question by saying: "In order for another series of secret talks to begin and for them to be truly secret, I've adopted a policy of no comment."

Without Embarrassment

"It's the only way in which, if there are any [secret talks] taking place, I can sit here and answer your questions without embarrassment to myself or my government," he added.

Hanoi press spokesman Le Quang Hiep denied as "without any foundation" unconfirmed press reports of recent meetings between Mr. Habib and the North Vietnamese, although he refused to deny outright that lower-level contact had taken place between the two delegations.

The last series of secret ambassadorial talks, broken off in August, was revealed last fall by President Nixon, who was denounced by the Communists for this alleged breach of trust.

But newsmen were struck by the wording of the North Vietnamese denial which noted that "since Mr. Habib became acting chief of the American delegation we have had no contact with him."

Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, has boycotted the weekly four-party talks for the last two months to protest the alleged U.S. "downgrading" of the conference—Mr. Habib's replacement of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

When Mr. Lodge left, Hanoi complained about Mr. Habib and described him as a negotiator of "not elevated rank." Although Mr. Habib technically is only the acting delegation chief, President Nixon himself has said that the career diplomat is fully empowered to negotiate.

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THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro (left) listening to Common Market Commission president Jean Rey at the EEC ministers' meeting yesterday.

Kennedy Says Nixon Delays Legislation on Draft Reform

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., accused the Nixon administration yesterday of intentionally delaying congressional consideration of draft reform legislation.

He predicted the draft would be an issue in the fall congressional elections, especially among young voters, who he said are disillusioned with attempts so far to reform it.

In a press briefing in his majority whip office, Sen. Kennedy said the administration was responsible for the Senate Armed Services Committee's decision to postpone hearings on draft legislation until after it finishes this year's budget hearings, which normally require several weeks.

Recommendations Awaited

He said the administration also has blocked action on draft bills he and others introduced a year ago by failing to give Congress its departmental recommendations on them.

"I'm personally disturbed to learn that the Armed Services Committee will defer hearings (on draft reform bills) at the request of the administration, placing the military procurement bill ahead of it," Sen. Kennedy said.

"Once again, this raises in my mind some very serious reservations about the intentions of the administration on this issue."

A Judiciary Committee subcommittee headed by Sen. Kennedy released a report this week recommending broad reforms in the

Selective Service System, including virtual elimination of deferments in wartime, establishment of uniform procedures and policies and revision of the conscientious objector classification, permitting an individual to object to a specific war.

"Blueprint for Action"

Sen. Kennedy said he was "hoping this report will serve as a blueprint for action for the administration, if they're really serious about reforming the Selective Service System."

Most of the changes recommended by the subcommittee could be accomplished by administrative action, he said.

Sen. Kennedy and others dropped their opposition to immediate Senate action on the Nixon administration's draft reform plan last year after chairmen of the Armed Services Committees in both houses pledged they would hold hearings on broad draft reform proposals early this year.

Politics Proves It:
There's Lots in a Name

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 5 (UPI)—John F. Kennedy is running for secretary of state in Ohio, Perry Mason is running for lieutenant governor.

This Kennedy, a 31-year-old insurance broker, is a Democrat. He filed his entry papers yesterday. Mr. Mason lives in Aurora, Ohio, and is pretty weary of jokes about his fictional detective-lawyer namesake.

Hussein Arrives in Cairo For 'Front Line' Summit Talks

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived here today for talks with President Gamal Abdel Nasser in preparation for a "front-line summit" on the Middle East situation.

The summit, which opens Saturday, will bring together President Nasser, King Hussein, Syrian head of state Nureddin Atassi and Iraqi leaders. Sudan will also attend. [Libya will not attend the summit conference, diplomatic sources said tonight, according to United Press International.]

The sources said Libya had signified its withdrawal from the conference in order not to embarrass the French government which currently is selling it more than 100 Mirage jets.

The Arab leaders are expected to review the escalating situation on the battlefield and the latest efforts by the big powers to defuse the crisis.

They may have to make some crucial policy decisions, observers here believe.

The meeting has become known as the "front-line summit" because Cairo is on maximum alert against Israeli air attack. Bombers have repeatedly struck at army camps on the city outskirts and the closed-door talks, to be held at the Kubba Palace, will take place after tight security precautions.

A similar top-level gathering last September ended in a call for full support for the "confrontation countries" from all Arab states.

The ensuing Arab summit conference at Rabat, Morocco, in December, failed to achieve the desired unity. President Nasser and King Hussein have since concentrated their efforts on achieving the greatest possible cohesion between the countries actually fighting the war.

The Egyptian president and Hussein, joined by their delegations, had a 40-minute conference at the Kubba Palace immediately after the Jordanian monarch arrived.

Fully aware of the cost of the two and a half years of half-peace, half-war, Arab leaders must decide how much further they will respond to what is regarded here as Israel's calculated policy of punitive hammer blows behind the front lines.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has said the aim of the attacks is to prevent a major assault by Egypt and other Arab states. Some diplomats here believe it could well produce the opposite effect if Israel goaded the Egyptians too far.

The Arab leaders will take into account the views of their major allies, the Russians, who have expressed concern to the Western powers, during the last few days, at the dangerous spiral of the crisis.

Since the six-day war of 1967, Moscow has acted as a restraining influence on the Arabs. Diplomats here fear the Soviet Union may be forced by increasing Israeli military pressure to take a different line.

U.A.R. Troops Report Raid Across Suez

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (UPI).—An Egyptian Army unit crossed the Suez Canal today and destroyed part of an Israeli armored column on the east bank before returning home unscathed, a military spokesman announced.

The unit crossed the waterway this morning in the northern sector near El Cap and attacked the Israeli armored column, the spokesman said.

The Egyptians reported destroying two heavy tanks, two half-tracks and a jeep while Egyptian jet fighters intercepted and drove off Israeli Air Force planes that tried to disrupt the ground attack.

Artillery and tank guns on both sides of the canal exchanged heavy fire while the raid was in progress, he said. There was no description of the size of the Egyptian unit nor whether it had armored vehicles. The unit returned safely to the west bank with no casualties and all equipment intact, the spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said one Israeli vehicle was hit and four soldiers killed, and that one Egyptian boat was sunk and five soldiers killed. There were other Egyptian casualties, a spokesman said, but he did not elaborate. Israeli fighter-bombers later staged a two-hour strike at Egyptian artillery batteries and command base camps in the northern canal area and all planes returned safely, the command said.

Several Israeli warplanes that entered Egyptian airspace over Fort Suez yesterday and were heading for Cairo, were intercepted by Egyptian jet fighters, military sources said today. The sources quoted by the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said: "An air umbrella of Egyptian fighters over the Nile delta forced the raiding warplanes to flee eastward."

Al-Ahram also said that an Israeli warplane shot down by Syria Monday was carrying "important military information" that the Syrians passed on to Egypt.

The Russians have already hinted they will provide Egypt with more weapons, if necessary. Lebanon, which came into the firing line when Palestinian guerrillas stepped up their activity from its southern border region, will not attend the summit conference.

Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami conferred here with President Nasser last week.



ARAB TARGET—This curious caricature appeared yesterday in the Egyptian daily Al Gomhuria. It combines the features of President Nixon and the eye patch of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan with a caption "The Real Enemy."

Thant Favors Arms Curb To Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

Thant said: "I think we would certainly go along with his statement, since we have been in favor of an arms embargo."

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson opposed the arms race in the Middle East and proposed a public UN register of all military shipments to that region in a speech June 19, 1967.

President Nixon told the UN General Assembly last Sept. 18 that an agreement to limit arms shipments to the Middle East might stabilize the situation. "We have indicated to the Soviet Union, without result, our willingness to enter such discussions," he said.

In his note to Mr. Kosygin yesterday, U.S. officials said Mr. Nixon rejected Russian assertions that U.S. support for Israel was to blame for mounting conflict in the Middle East. He made it clear Washington holds Moscow responsible for contributing to the trouble by massive arms shipments to the Arabs, the UPI reported from Washington.

Mr. Kosygin's note, similar version of which was also sent to France and Britain, suggested, although it did not say so flatly, that Russia would send more arms to the Arab states unless Israeli raids were halted.

On the same issue, Mr. Nixon repeated that the United States would consider the legitimate arms needs of friendly countries in the Mideast, such as Israel, as the need arises. He outlined this policy Jan. 25 in a statement to a group of American Jewish leaders.

U.S. officials in Washington pointed out that the Nixon statement could not be interpreted as a threat to supply Israel with more arms. It was pointed out that Jordan was also considered a friendly state and would be encompassed in this general doctrine.

U.S. officials, the UPI continues, said the President's message asserted that the United States was trying in three ways to ease the situation in the Middle East:

• The United States already has begun, through individual diplomatic contacts here as well as in Cairo and Tel Aviv, to encourage both sides to restore the UN ceasefire. It will continue these efforts.

• The United States reaffirms its eagerness to engage in negotiations with Russia, Britain and France to try to reach agreement on limiting arms shipments to the Middle East.

• The U.S. government continues to offer its proposals of Oct. 23 and Dec. 18 for negotiations between Israel and Egypt, and Jordan on the basis of the "Rhodes formula" that brought about the armistice in 1949.

The Soviet Union, in late December, declined to accept the U.S. proposals, backing down from what U.S. officials considered its previous acceptance of the Rhodes formula.

Mr. Nixon's note, described as "firm and positive," called on Russia to provide a written answer and respond constructively.

Wilson Urged Cease-fire
LONDON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, in his note to Mr. Kosygin, joined Mr. Nixon in urging a restoration of the cease-fire, diplomatic sources said today.

Mr. Wilson told Parliament he had replied to Mr. Kosygin's letter earlier this week.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Wilson's message followed broadly Mr. Nixon's reply.

Russia Tries To Cut U.S. Role in Bonn

Shelepin Woos
German Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Shelepin cautioned that German acceptance of any new rules for a joint trading policy by the Common Market, along the lines of the recent agreement on agricultural policy, would severely limit the possibilities of German trade with the East European Communist bloc and thus disappoint Soviet expectations.

While the International Herald Tribune published Jan. 13 a report on the Soviet-German labor conference, the tenor and content of the conversations were not fully known at the time. It can be stated that a number of high trade union officials outside of Germany are now cognizant of what went on in Moscow when Heinz O. Vetter, DGB president, met with Mr. Shelepin.

It can be stated authoritatively that the Vetter-Shelepin conversation will be thoroughly discussed at a meeting shortly between ranking European labor leaders, like Victor Feather, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, who with Mr. Vetter will be guests of the quarterly AFT-CTO Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach, Fla.

Shelepin Demurs
The West Berlin issue was raised by Mr. Vetter when he proposed that the DGB unions in that beleaguered city be included in future exchange delegations. Mr. Shelepin demurred but the DGB report added, "Obviously the political leadership of the Soviet Union is at present deliberating on a new definition of West Berlin's position."

The question came up anew when the DGB leadership pointed out that the Berlin unions were DGB affiliates. Mr. Shelepin—and it must be emphasized that he spoke as a Politburo member—said that there might be other possibilities of inviting West Berliners to the Soviet Union but not as part of DGB delegations. Mr. Shelepin closed the discussion by saying that it would be "better" not to raise the problem at this time.

By implication, Mr. Shelepin suggested that he would not come as head of a Soviet labor delegation to Germany next May, unless he could be guaranteed immunity from German press attacks.

He told Mr. Vetter that press attacks against him were inevitable and therefore he preferred not to head a delegation. Mr. Vetter, however, insisted that Mr. Shelepin come.

The point of this exchange is that some years ago a German federal court issued a warrant for Mr. Shelepin's arrest on the grounds of his alleged involvement in the assassination of a Ukrainian exile leader in Munich.

One significant episode, unnoticed in earlier reports, is that for the first time probably since the West German government established a diplomatic mission in Moscow, a ranking Politburo member, in this case Mr. Shelepin, attended a social function at the German ambassador's residence.

The occasion was a dinner in honor of the DGB delegation. The report said that Mr. Shelepin's dining-out in this fashion could be regarded as a "good omen" for future Soviet-German relations.

Russians Reportedly Equip U.A.R. MiGs to Carry Bombs

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Some American analysts are concerned over intelligence reports that the Russians are equipping some of the more than 100 MiG-21 jets in the hands of the United Arab Republic with a bomb.

Heretofore, the Soviet Union has been careful to provide Egypt with an essentially defensive air force, the analysts say. The new reports raise a question about whether the character of this air force is to be changed significantly.

The greater the offensive capability of the Egyptian air arm, the greater the potential temptation to raid targets in Israel proper, they say, particularly if Israeli air strikes continue in the vicinity of Cairo.

The MiG-21 was designed in the Soviet Union as a high-speed maneuverable fighter to defend against air attack. It carries cannon and air-to-air missiles.

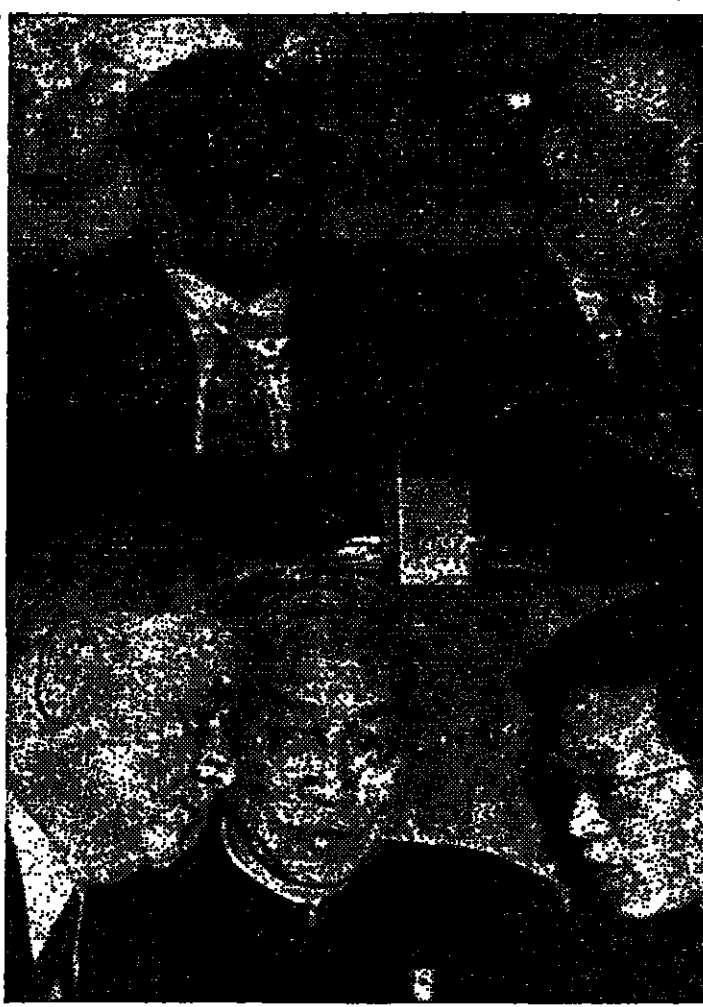
But the new information indicates Soviet technicians have been strengthening the wings of Egyptian MiGs, emphasizing so-called "hard points" to enable quick attachment of under-wing bomb racks.

One admittedly rough estimate is that the MiGs are being fitted to carry from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of bombs. This is a relatively small bomb load for a fighter-bomber.

Since the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war, the Russians have concentrated on defensive jet fighters in rebuilding the decimated Egyptian Air Force. At the same time, they have built up the Egyptian force of SU-7 fighter-bombers to a total of 70 to 90 planes. But while the SU-7 may carry up to 4,000 pounds of bombs, it is considerably slower than the MiG-21.

At this point, most analysts feel that even with an increased Egyptian offensive potential, the balance of power will not suddenly shift. The Israelis are believed to maintain a substantial edge in the quality of their pilots and maintenance crews and in their air defense artillery and missiles.

What disturbs some officials is that the MiG-21.



ONE BIG FAMILY—Chief of the Soviet delegation to the French Communist party congress Andrei P. Kirilenko (left) confers via an interpreter with Le Duc Tho (center), head of the North Vietnamese delegation at a session in Nanterre. Behind them are the American delegates Roscoe Proctor (left) and George Meyers.

But Calls Vietnam Key Issue

Soviet Official, in Paris, Vows Continued Aid to the Arabs

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Feb. 5 (WP).—A high Soviet official today promised continued aid to the Arabs, but called Vietnam "the most burning problem of the day."

Andrei Kirilenko, Soviet party secretary and Politburo member, was both brief and vague in discussing the Middle East "a speech to the French Communist party congress here. His brevity appeared to contrast with well publicized diplomatic notes by Premier Alexei Kosygin to Western chiefs of state earlier this week.

In addition to stressing U.S. culpability in Vietnam, Mr. Kirilenko called the North Atlantic alliance "the principal source of the danger of war" and devoted more attention to China, East Germany and internal Soviet bloc problems than to the Middle East.

'A Grave Risk'
Mr. Kirilenko declared that "the daily provocations of the government of Israel, supported openly above all by the imperialism of the United States" were creating a "grave risk of an extension of the armed conflict on a large scale."

He asserted that his country continued to favor a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, but immediately called attention to what he termed "the incessant attempts of the imperialists to deal a blow at the progressive regimes in the Arab countries." It has been the Soviet contention for some three years that Israel and the Western powers were in collusion

to overthrow the governments of Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

In view of these alleged attempts, Mr. Kirilenko declared, the Soviet Union "will assure its support and multifaceted aid" to the Arab countries. This was generally taken as a reiteration of the Kremlin's commitment to the Arab regimes, which are now believed to be under pressure as a result of recent Israeli military actions.

Mr. Kirilenko's only other reference to the Middle East was to bail as cause for rejecting "the success of the national and patriotic forces in Sudan and Libya"—a reference to recent coups in those two countries.

He also said that a year of the Nixon administration had been sufficient to "disseminate all illusions" that the United States was seeking a negotiated settlement in Vietnam. He stressed that any West German attempts to improve relations with Communist countries would have to include East Germany.

He declared that Russia would continue to attempt normalization of relations with China even though the Sino-Soviet talks in Peking were "complicated in China by a hateful anti-Soviet campaign" and a "bellicose psychosis."

Mr. Kirilenko is attending the French party congress primarily to help "normalize" the situation in a Communist party that briefly departed from its traditional unconditional allegiance to the Soviet Union at the time of the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The French party at that time expressed its "disaccord" with the Soviet military intervention, but since has been brought firmly in line.

EEC Easing Way to Entry

(Continued from Page 1)

pean Parliament in Strasbourg some limited powers of budget management.

As of now, the Strasbourg institution, composed of delegations from the six nations' parliaments, has no real power over the community except that of moral suasion.

France, long an opponent of supranational parliamentary authority, went along with the pre-Christmas agreement in principle. Later, under the influence of hardline Gaullists such as Defense Minister Michel Debré, the French government has complained that the powers envisaged in the December agreement were too great.

The importance of all this is that the financial regulations will not go into effect until the parliamentary question is settled. And unless France gets its financial regulations, there will be no negotiations or enlargement.

The six spent several hours today discussing a Belgian compromise that would give France a little of what she wants without incurring the wrath of the Dutch, the great champions of supranationalism. Chances were rated high that the compromise would be accepted.

Saigon Wary At Start of Tet Holiday

Recalled '68 Attack
Dampens Festivity

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The usually chaotic streets of Saigon fell silent tonight, shops and restaurants closed, and most Vietnamese went home to bid a rueful good-bye to the Year of the Cock and an anxious welcome to the Year of the Dog.

The streets around the central market, which for days have been clogged with temporary stalls selling fruit and holiday candy, were deserted by nightfall. Nguyen Hue Boulevard, converted since Monday into a colorful open-air flower market, reverted to its customary drab self in the late afternoon. Two old men with brooms were left to sweep up the left-over debris and by 8 p.m. they had finished and gone home.

It is perhaps the oldest and strongest of the Vietnamese traditions—this ritual of returning home on the eve of Tet, the lunar New Year, to pay respect to deceased ancestors—and one of the few to have survived intact 20 years of war.

Everyone seems to observe it, even the bar girls of Tu Do Street, an unsentimental lot who usually spend their nights soliciting drinks from American soldiers. Tonight, all but a few of the bars were shuttered by dusk.

Tet is by far the most important holiday of the year for the Vietnamese. It is the combined equivalent of New Year's Eve, Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July and everybody's birthday.

Two years ago, it was the occasion of the greatest battle of the war—the country-wide Communist offensive in which enemy troops swept into 30 major cities and gained control of the former imperial capital of Hue.

Few Americans or Vietnamese expect anything comparable this year, but as a result of past experience and present uncertainties, there is an almost tangible air of anxiety in Saigon this year.

"It's not just the war and the possibility of more fighting," Tran Van Do, a former foreign minister, explained at a dinner the other night. "It's all the other things that can't be sure about from the American withdrawal to the devaluation of the piaster. There are so many things coming up that can hurt us," he said.

Precautions Taken
Although a major Tet attack is thought unlikely, the government has taken extensive security precautions throughout the country. All the South Vietnamese armed forces have been on full alert since Monday and the troops have been confined to their barracks during off-duty hours for the duration of the holiday period.

American soldiers are not on special alert, but they have been ordered to stay out of the major cities and avoid using public transport, which becomes hopelessly crowded during Tet and provides a tempting target for sabotage.

In consideration of the skittish nerves of the residents, the traditional Tet firecrackers have been banned in Saigon this year. In 1968, their crackle all but drowned out the automatic-weapon fire that signaled the start of the offensive.

The pervasive anxiety that is evident in Saigon this year introduced a measure of restraint into the pre-Tet preparations. The shops and temporary stalls were as crowded as in past years, but fewer people were buying. Said one stall-keeper:

"They only shop with their eyes this year, not their pocketbooks."

American Specialist Deduces
Chinese Birth Control Plan Seems to Work

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—Communist China's population control programs are apparently catching hold.

A leading specialist, Leo A. Orleans of the Library of Congress, writing in the latest issue of the scholarly journal China Quarterly, states: "It is my view that, after many years of trying, China has reached a point at which the various measures and developments in the field of fertility control are interacting in such a way as to cause a downward trend in the birth rate."

And in a complementary statistical study in the last 1969 issue of Hong Kong's Current Scene, Mr. Orleans predicts: "The rate of natural increase should hover at 1.5 to 1.8 percent during the next five years, producing a population of 800 million by 1975." China's current population, he estimates, is 746 million.

Today, the "antibirth" image of China lingers. China is commonly pictured as a raging, desperate food war, people battle in which population programs must vie with peasant traditions, individual resistance to authority, and the Marxist predilections and national pride of a leadership reluctant to concede there can be such a thing as too many Chinese. The industrial and nuclear achievements Peking displays are usually understood as limited and as purchased at great cost.

Moreover, Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s is held responsible for disrupting if not virtually derailing (as in the case of education), whatever promising policies were advancing before.

So it is eye-opening that someone of Mr. Orleans's standing—China revered, well published, 15 years a

China researcher—suspects that the largest nation in the world and the one with the most awesome population burden is making important progress toward this goal.

Population control means not only limiting growth but handling growth in terms of resources, services and ideals. No nondiscriminatory, nonurban country has yet come close. Such an achievement would enable China to claim leadership among developing nations on a standard more meaningful than the 1950's measure of industrial growth and the 1960's measure of agricultural growth.

Effect on Expansionism
The Orleans projection of 1.5 to 1.8 percent growth for Communist China compares with the 2.3 percent current growth record of Nationalist China, a country often cited by family-planning advocates as a successful model, in that its birth rate is falling. Its death rate also is falling, more than the mainland's. A second comparison is the 2.6 percent growth rate of India, a country often matched against Communist China in a test of democratic and Communist claims for development.

Fears of Chinese expansionism often arise from the expectation that Peking will push across its borders into either the empty spaces of Siberia or the rice regions of Southeast Asia. Progress on population control could affect both China's thinking and foreign anxieties about expansionism. There doubtless will someday be, as former Secretary of State Dean Rusk put it, "a billion Chinese on the mainland armed with nuclear weapons" but the prospect becomes somewhat less menacing if they are not all clamoring for living space.

Mr. Orleans reached his conclusions less by data than deduction. "It has been demonstrated," he

Vietnam Defoliation Damage Have Cost U.S. \$3.5 Million

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The American defoliation campaign in Vietnam has cost \$3.5 million in damages so far, with a lot of claims still pending, it was disclosed yesterday.

The United States has sprayed more than five million acres of South Vietnamese jungle and crops with herbicides since 1962.

Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that recently completed hearings on chemical and biological warfare policies, released the State Department figures on damage claims.

The Saigon government pays the damage claims out of U.S. funds. The actual figures, according to the State Department, are \$3.4 million already paid out for damages and another \$39,000-plus approved for payment.

The approximately \$3.5 million in accepted damage claims is twice the amount the Air Force spent on herbicides in fiscal 1964, when its defoliation plan was getting into full swing.

Cambodian Claims
In addition to the claims within South Vietnam, the Cambodian government is demanding that the United States pay \$12.3 million for damaging rubber trees with defoliants.

The State Department, in closed-session testimony before the Zablocki subcommittee, acknowledged that the United States had damaged the Cambodian trees as part of its defoliation plan, but reported that it would not know the extent until this summer.

The defoliant spray drifted into Cambodia from northern Tay Ninh Province in South Vietnam, according to the State Department. How much of the damage claims will be honored has not been determined.

The potential damage total of \$15.7 million would come on top of the \$95.5 million the Air Force estimates it has spent on herbicides in the fiscal years 1964 through 1969.

The defoliating chemicals, dropped from aircraft, are supposed to denude the wooded areas where the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese hide, and poison the food they eat.

While the Pentagon defends herbicides as militarily effective with no harmful effects on the South Vietnamese people, there are increasing arguments on this point.

On Tuesday, Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, D-N.Y., told the Nixon administration for continuing to use the herbicide 2,4,5-T in Vietnam. That herbicide is a suspect in the search for the cause of recent birth defects among the South Vietnamese. The chemical produced cancer in U.S. laboratory experiments with mice.

During the Zablocki subcommittee hearings, released this week, defense officials were challenged on how the use of poisons on food crops could be controlled to the point of staying within the Hague Convention rules, which prohibit signatory states from destroying crops that may be in part for the use of the population.

The Pentagon estimates that it defoliated 4,589,719 acres of woods and 505,185 acres of crops from 1962 through July, 1969. Those

**Air France Settles
Ground Staff Strike**
PARIS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Air France tonight reached a settlement on pay claims with striking ground staff who disrupted services today, an airline spokesman said.

He gave no details of the settlement but said the strike would operate normally tomorrow.

Name Released
The Viet Cong for the first released the name of a U.S. soldier held in South Vietnam was described to newsmen as Raymond Schrupp of Tulsa, Wis., said to have been captured May 23, 1968. His serial number was given as O 5304464.

Viet Cong press spokesman Van Sau read a brief extract of a letter said to have been written by the major and received "two days ago."

"The Viet people really showed me their love peace and aspire only to a life of independence and freedom," the extract said.

Mr. Sau declined to read the text of the letter on the grounds the major's family should be formed first and "to feel later he will become an obstacle to the American people."

Red Cross Barred
Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Cong negotiator, told the press that although Viet policy allowed POWs to be mailed with their families, the Red Cross was barred.

"Given the difficult circumstances of the war in which camps carry out savage wars all over South Vietnam," she said, "the exchange of letters between prisoners and their families cannot take place in very good conditions."

"The realization of [such] a goal," she added, "depends on the actions of the war." She said, "American bombs from American planes do not spare [American] prisoners either."

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	50	F	Very dry
ANTWERP	48	F	Very dry
ATHENS	61	F	Clear
BAGDAD	59	F	Clear
BELGRADE	57	F	Clear
BOMBAY	70	F	Very dry
BUDAPEST	54	F	Very dry
CAIRO	64	F	Very dry
CARACAS	76	F	Clear
COPENHAGEN	46	F	Partly cloudy
COSTA MESA	58	F	Clear
DUBLIN	48	F	Clear
GENOVA	57	F	Clear
HONG KONG	68	F	Clear
LONDON	55	F	Very dry
LONDON	55	F	Very dry
MILAN	49	F	Clear
MONTREAL	34	F	Clear
MOSCOW	40	F	Clear
NEW YORK	37	F	Clear
PARIS	48	F	Clear
PRAGUE	48	F	Clear
ROME	58	F	Clear
SOFIA	55	F	Clear
ST. PETERSBURG	45	F	Clear
TOKYO	52	F	Clear
VIENNA	48	F	Clear
WASHINGTON	42	F	Clear
ZAGREB	48	F	Clear

By Ted Sell

Vietnamization or Negotiation

The Vietnam hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are taking place in the wake of an on-the-spot staff study that emphasizes many previously expressed doubts about President Nixon's policy of Vietnamization.

Despite his recognition of the Paris talks as the preferable route to peace, Nixon seems to be turning away from negotiation and toward Vietnamization as the preferred mechanism to achieve American disengagement. This approach raises many questions. One is whether Vietnamization will end the war or merely perpetuate it while transferring a heavier share of the fighting to Saigon's troops. Another is whether it will terminate the American involvement or merely continue it, by cutbacks, at a level more politically bearable in the United States. A third is whether the Saigon government and army really can take over all or a major part of the combat and the innumerable other functions now performed by Americans. The final question is what, if anything, Hanoi and the Viet Cong can do or will do to inhibit Vietnamization and, should the program be disrupted, whether a new escalation of the war and of American involvement will follow.

That these are not idle questions but serious dangers emerges repeatedly in the staff report. Despite optimistic briefings about the progress of pacification and the badly battered condition of the Communist military forces, the Senate investigators found enough indications of Communist strength and Saigon weakness to conclude that military and pacification gains are fragile and could be reversed.

Much of the apparent progress appears, in fact, to reflect a shift in Communist tactics from large-unit military offensives back to small-unit guerrilla activity and a strategy of "protracted war." This shift, and a concomitant diversion of North Vietnamese

manpower and resources for the time being to internal economic development, is confirmed in the important speech a few days ago by the emerging successor to Ho Chi Minh, Communist First Secretary Le Duan, on the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist movement.

The implication is that Hanoi is simply conserving force and biding its time until the U.S. either withdraws completely or halts its withdrawals after a significant rundown of its forces. In the latter event, the Senate investigators note, a massive North Vietnamese attack could face the U.S. with the "agonizing prospect" of reversing the process of withdrawal or effecting an accelerated, complete withdrawal "which would be interpreted at home, and probably abroad, as a military and political defeat."

The central issue that emerges is whether there is not a fundamental contradiction between Vietnamization as currently implemented, and bringing the war to a conclusion, which can only be accomplished with Hanoi's consent—which is to say through negotiation.

Initially, the concept of Vietnamization was that American troop withdrawals, by worrying Saigon about its future weakness and Hanoi about the prospect of protracted war, would lead both sides to negotiate. In practice, the reverse seems to have occurred. Hanoi seems prepared for protracted war and convinced of Saigon's ultimate weakness. Saigon—encouraged by the slow rate of American withdrawal, illusions of pacification successes, acquisition of advanced arms and American acquiescence in President Thieu's refusal to broaden his government—feels no compulsion to seek a negotiated settlement.

Re-evaluation of the Vietnamization program and a new strategy to revitalize the Paris negotiations are clearly required.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Subpoenas on the Press

If the press is to fulfill the independent role guaranteed to it by the First Amendment, the line of separation between it and the government must be kept unmistakable. That line is jeopardized by the subpoenas various news magazines, television networks and newspapers, including The New York Times, have recently received from federal authorities for notes, files, film and other material.

Much of the data on which the press relies in discharge of its function of informing the public comes from confidential sources. It is the responsibility of the press to check out this information, discarding that which proves unfounded or immaterial and utilizing what seems relevant to public understanding and knowledge.

Demands by police officials, grand juries or other authorities for blanket access to press files will inevitably dry up essential avenues of information. People whose jobs, associations or reputations are at stake cannot be expected to speak freely on an off-the-record basis if they have reason to fear that both their identity and the totality of their remarks will be turned over to the police.

The attendant and even more serious

danger is that the entire process will create the impression that the press operates as an investigative agency for government rather than as an independent force dedicated to the unfettered flow of information to the public. That danger is not eliminated even when subpoenas—such as the one served on a reporter for The Times—are limited to demands for notes or tapes "reflecting statements made for publication."

The lesson of history is that each encroachment on freedom of the press is an opening wedge for further erosion of that freedom. The breadth of the information sought by the government in the constantly expanding list of subpoenas for unpublished data on the Black Panther party and the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society is an ominous indication of the speed with which that erosion can take place.

This newspaper and all the mass media have the same duties as other organizations or individuals to cooperate in the processes of justice. But neither justice nor democracy will benefit if the subpoena power is misused to abridge the independence and effectiveness of the press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Maintaining the European Balance

An old ghost has once again begun to haunt the Western political scene: There is renewed talk of a massive future reduction of American troops in Europe. But such a cutback would inevitably mean a relative increase in the importance of West Germany, and this would be felt by other Europeans as an alarming disturbance of the intra-European balance. Under these circumstances the double role of U.S. troops in Europe—as protectors against the major power to the east and as a vital factor in the balance within the Atlantic Alliance—would appear to be indispensable and irreplaceable.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The Case for Hess

"Hess is one of the principal architects of the Nazi regime which caused such suffering in Europe. He is now an old man, a sick man, and I personally think that the very humanitarian grounds for which we went to war against the Nazis now lead us to believe that the time has come to release him."

These words (from a House of Commons statement by George Thomson) sum up the longstanding attitude of the Daily Express. The prime minister should raise the issue of Rudolf Hess's detention in his proposed

visit to Moscow. The continual imprisonment of Hess is a betrayal of the very principles for which the Allies fought.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

Russia and the Mideast

Russian diplomacy has suddenly been switched from dead slow to panic stations. The Western powers have been warned of the supposedly rapidly growing danger of another general war in the Middle East.

As to the Arabs' hopes of gaining the initiative by the support of Russian "volunteers," the West must make it clear to Russia that direct involvement of this kind would not go unopposed.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

It will become Russia to wave the big stick and threaten to step up arms supplies to the Arab states unless Israel stops her attacks. The Russians are the very people who have provoked the Israelis by their steady supply of sophisticated military equipment to Egypt, Iraq and Syria.

The four powers—Britain, America, Russia and France—must realize it is sheer lunacy to continue the massive delivery of arms to both sides.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 6, 1895

PARIS—The Congo is about to finally become a Belgian colony, which it had been in fact, if not in law, since King Leopold was obliged to give up maintaining the budget of the great African State out of his private pocket. Now it will be the Belgian State that will look after the affairs of the African country. It remains to be seen whether this action will not bring Belgium into difficulties, both financial and political.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 6, 1920

PARIS—Marshal Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, unanimously elected a member of the French Academy, by M. Georges Clemenceau, Minister of War, on November 23, 1918, the day on which, at the head of the French Army, he triumphantly entered Strasbourg, took his seat yesterday at the Institut de France. He was installed by President Poincaré before a crowded and cheering audience of outstanding personalities.



Smokesky the Bear

The Art of Nongovernment

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—A unique Italian contribution to modern political life is the art of governing without apparent government and this republic has managed to violate all normal creeds except that efficient self-rule is not a contemporary Mediterranean phenomenon.

There have been 30 cabinets here since World War II and Rome will soon look for its 31st. The only major parties are founded on religion—Catholicism and anti-Catholicism. And the Vatican's political expression, the Christian Democrats, are even more riven by factionalism than their principal opponents, the Communists.

Italians like to point out this is a very short-lived unitary state (only a century) and based on divergent peoples and regions. Yet the Italians have been linked in one or another way for an impressively long time and speak the same language. There is no real reason why they shouldn't be geographically as bound together as the French and more so than the Swiss.

By Italian Means

Nevertheless, while not notably successful in building the formal machinery of a nation, they have managed by mysteriously Italian means to survive with striking vigor. Italy's economic miracle is impressive and has embraced an enormous internal migration from south to north of people seeking industrial jobs.

Perhaps three essential factors have helped the Italian republic to preserve essential continuity. The first is a very honorable, solid president with talent for reshuffling the same deck of ministerial cards. The second is financial solidity and a patient bureaucracy

able to administer a staggering confusion of statutes. This bureaucracy manages to keep national services running with occasional help in crises from the kaleidoscope of shifting ministers.

Administratively Italy is like an iceberg whose small, visible surface changes with the political sun but whose huge bureaucratic substructure is stable. This invisible government has allowed the talented Italians to move into the age of mass production and develop their national creative genius outside a stifled political world.

Position of Church

The third factor enabling Italy to achieve the improbable is the strange political position of the church. Machiavelli, whose expertise in Italian politics was so profound, wrote in "The Prince": "These [ecclesiastical] princes have states and do not defend them; they have subjects and do not rule them; and the states, although unguarded, are not taken from them, and the subjects, although not ruled, do not care and they have neither the desire nor the ability to alienate themselves."

It would surely be going too far to describe Italy as an "ecclesiastical principality," but the muddled Vatican party is still on top. Moreover, the only powerful internal enemy—the Communists—are today also somewhat divided, like the Christian Democrats. If the latter have proven themselves unable to truly reconstruct the state—or even really make it function—the Communists have demonstrated no capacity to take it away from them.

Since the great days of De Gasperi, Christian Democratic leadership has faltered and bickered and even today is torn between Left and Right factions. Moreover, the Catholic Church itself is in so precarious a condition that it cannot lend the same organizational support once accorded to its material brainchild.

ship has faltered and bickered and even today is torn between Left and Right factions. Moreover, the Catholic Church itself is in so precarious a condition that it cannot lend the same organizational support once accorded to its material brainchild.

Young Priests Scarce

Apart from arguments about priestly marriage or birth control, there is in Italy a shortage of young priests with the result that hundreds of parishes are no longer staffed. Furthermore, many of the priests themselves are now left-wing sympathizers and the traditional women's peasant vote, that remained Christian Democratic despite Marxist husbands, has shrunk since Pope John XXIII revolutionized dogma and was photographed with Khrushchev's son-in-law.

The Christian Democratic structure is thus torn by leadership quarrels among men who aren't leaders and by a poor man's Savonarola movement among political-minded priests. But the Communists also are in a condition that lacks dynamism or any Messianic sense.

The Italian party is enormous and statistically powerful but it is no longer revolutionary; its bosses have simply hung around revolutions, which is very different. It is wreathed in past bluster more than in a sense of future mission.

The upshot of all these factors is that the citizens of this state, neither effectively ruled nor factually protected against internal menace, do not seem really to care and will not alienate themselves from their present condition.

A New Mood at Berkeley

By Tom Wicker

BERKELEY, Calif.—The hillside campus of the University of California at Berkeley has been a scene of student unrest for some time. The sunlit plaza in front of Sproul Hall, which has seen so much drama and confusion, was crowded as usual at noon.

A familiar local evangelist held forth on the sidewalk nearby, and the kinds of organizations that enliven the Berkeley scene—the radical Students' Union, the Gay Liberation Front—were doing a brisk pamphlet trade. But political orators were notable by their absence.

Vice-Chancellor Robert Johnson, who has large responsibility for student affairs, suggests one possible reason. "I sense a more pragmatic attitude," he said. "A greater willingness to work with other people to solve problems rather than to have a confrontation."

President Charles Hitchcock, of whose troubled demise the University at Berkeley is only one unit—is a little more cautious. "There's some of that," he agrees, "but any number of things could change it overnight. We've got an awful lot of demonstrators on the Santa Barbara campus right now."

Just Tired?

But even the Santa Barbara student protests at the onset of a faculty member do not necessarily contradict the possibility of a new mood at Berkeley. This is where the current American student movement first began to emerge, and so it may be that if the movement is to have a sort of second stage of development, it

also will be apparent here before it is on less visible campuses. Ronald Reagan's plan to impose tuition charges on university students; the committee is both financing and dramatizing its opposition, in part, by "bleed-in" during which big names—like B.B. King, the blues guitarist—donate blood, and assign the donor fee to the committee.

But one "official" indication of changing attitudes on both sides came last week when Johnson and student representatives signed an agreement that will return control of Associated Students' Funds—about \$700,000 yearly—to the student senate. This control had been suspended two years ago in a dispute over the funds' use.

Johnson and Chancellor Roger Heyns consider the agreement an excellent example of "problem solving" and Johnson, who negotiated for the university, is highly complimentary of the student negotiators. Actually, the agreement appears to have been reached by bypassing, rather than settling, the root question whether student authority over student funds is inherent or delegated by the university.

Dan Siegel, who was removed as president of the Associated Students by Heyns during the Peoples' Park confrontation, is still in litigation with the university over whether or not the removal was legitimate. But meanwhile, he and the student organization are moving ahead with a number of projects that Siegel says spring from a new student interest in dealing directly with their own immediate affairs—in contrast to, say, staging peace demonstrations.

They are sponsoring an active

student committee against Gov. Ronald Reagan's plan to impose tuition charges on university students; the committee is both financing and dramatizing its opposition, in part, by "bleed-in" during which big names—like B.B. King, the blues guitarist—donate blood, and assign the donor fee to the committee.

One innovation is a student corporation—now being initiated on other campuses, Siegel says—that is operating a record store and Xerox-copy center; this enterprise operation already is making about \$1,000 a month, against the possibility of another fund freeze by the university, and recently—as a symbol of support for women's liberation—contributed \$500 to a day-care center here.

But Berkeley's earnest and active student leaders are anxious not to be misunderstood; if they have passed from a stage of confrontation into a period of problem solving—they concede only that they are using different means to the same radical, social ends.

"What we're getting away from is 'ideology,'" Dan Siegel said, "not ideology."

The Chau Case

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—You don't need a program, much less the elaborate reports on infiltration and pacification now being collected by the White House, to find out what's happening in Vietnam.

It is enough to follow the adventures of Tran Ngoc Chau, a South Vietnam deputy who has been the subject of savage persecution by the Saigon government, and of confused intrigues involving, among many others, the White House, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the American Embassy. Chau is a 46-year-old soldier and politician with great energy, acute intelligence and the kind of past that can only be accumulated in Vietnam. He was born in Hue, followed his older brother into the ranks of the Communist Vietnamese in their fight against the French, and then, in 1950, went over to the nationalist side.

Under the regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem, Chau rose rapidly as a study anti-Communist, adept at the techniques of political action. At the military school in Dalat he became friendly with the commander, Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, who was later ousted in a fire. From 1960 to 1963, he served as province chief in Kienhoa, a Communist stronghold in the Mekong Delta where he initiated, with financial support from the Central Intelligence Agency, some of the pioneer population control techniques. When the Buddhists began their anti-Diem campaign in the spring of 1964, Chau was sent to restore order as mayor of Da Nang, the main trouble spot.

Works Way Back

Because of his identification with the old regime, Chau was in trouble immediately after the coup that toppled Diem. He returned to Kienhoa as province chief, and with CIA help again, he began the pilot program that resulted in the training of revolutionary development cadres for administering villages and hamlets.

In 1966 the Saigon government accepted a CIA recommendation and made Chau head of the whole cadre program. In the elections of 1967, Chau was chosen deputy from Kienhoa with something like 45 percent of the vote—the second highest plurality in the country.

Once in the assembly, he became head of an opposition bloc and was elected secretary general of the lower house. Not a few American officials began to think of him as a prospective prime minister or president.

They held this view though they knew Chau had been a top Viet Cong agent—his brother Tran Ngoc Dien who had stayed with the Communists. Indeed, some American officials regarded the contact as an asset and arranged for Chau to report to them regularly. The

CIA knew of the contact. Chau refused to serve as an agent and resisted overtures to have his brother defect. And whether reported his contacts to the agency is in dispute.

When the Paris negotiations stalled last year, Chau emerged as a prominent advocate of a "cease-fire" and "direct negotiations" between the Communists and the Saigon regime. He was going after the power base of old buddy, President Thieu, attacked Nguyen Cao Thang, rich Saigon pharmacist who believed to serve Thieu as a political bag man. And he stressed the role of the political parties and religious sects against the army.

For example, in a press conference statement in January 1969, Chau said: "Why don't accept replacing this military struggle with a political one? will win. Because only when the with a direct Communist threat will the nationalist parties and the South Vietnamese people don't like Communism and choose the nationalist parties immediately after terrorism danger have ceased."

Three months later, the Communist brother was arrested and President Thieu had weapon he needed. The president used the story of the contact to set in motion a furious campaign against Chau. He personally denounced Chau as a Communist and traitor. His men applied threats and cajolery to lift Chau's parliamentary immunity. Screaming rioters, demanding vengeance on Chau, were organized to march on the parliament building.

In physical danger from his people, Chau turned to the Americans. At one point he hid out in a helicopter and auto loaned an American official. At another he vainly sought asylum in a country. At still another, White House directed the State Department to ask Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker to interview with President Thieu on Chau's behalf. But the embassy had bestirred itself. And it is too soon to say whether Chau will survive the terror campaign.

And what does it all mean? Well, President Thieu is playing the moment to establish dictatorial authority by squashing all opposition. In the process, Thieu cuts down the true patriots—the men who can serve Vietnamese independence the long run. While these actions run counter to Washington's press policy, Washington's view are discounted by American officials in Saigon who operate on the premise of sea it through Nguyen Van Thieu. And the indiscriminate support of the regime does off the one of exit from Vietnam—the exit lies through a negotiated settlement with the other side.

Letters

Nat Turner

In your Jan. 30 issue you publish another episode in the long warfare of author versus movie producer, with the comments of William Styron.

In his original defense, and in the interview you print, Styron undercuts his own position. His idea that the resentment is over his having written a "successful book" about a black man smokes of the arrogant Beautiful People attitude.

Styron makes a second mistake. He cannot, despite what he says, do anything he wants with this novel, because Nat Turner was a historical figure. Styron is not only so far in his speculation, if he wanted complete freedom, he should have invented a slave uprising and leader. Unwisely, Styron insists on defending his questionable view of Nat Turner and imposing it on all others, not a very intelligent attitude in view of the heated atmosphere these days of the heated question of race.

RICHARD HANES, Paris.

Dr. Spock

It seems to me that "Dear Spock" is desperately looking out. How could this general—that he spent his life studying and advising to be well adjusted and happy—be such a problem? Could it be that Dr. Spock, always lived on Cloud Six and juggling to reality does not fit theories?

PATRICIA BROC, Lawrence.

Dining in N.Y.

It is heartening to learn New York restaurants will longer be allowed to serve f-ing crepes Suzette unless the waiter is accompanied by an employee with a fire extinguisher. Mr. suggest that he be flanked by other employee carrying a bonate of soda?

WAVERLEY ROC, Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Letters must be better chance of being published. All letters are subject condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that letters be signed only to initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed bearing the writer's complete address.

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McCormack Defends Himself, Brands Criticism 'Ingratitude'

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Speaker John W. McCormack defended his leadership as aggressive yesterday and called challenges to his position by Jerome R. Waldie, the California Democrat, an act of ingratitude.

Air Charters Fight Cut in Europe Fare

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Air charter companies made their last fight yesterday against a proposed cut in Europe fares. In a final, oral argument before the Civil Aeronautics Board, the carriers said that the new fares would be a blow to the industry and that the cut would be a blow to the economy.

Most House members seeking a leadership change felt Mr. Waldie's move in mid-session was bad timing that had no chance to win and would only add short-term strength to Mr. McCormack's position. They prefer to challenge Mr. McCormack's leadership in the next party caucus Feb. 18 as part of a fight with the times.

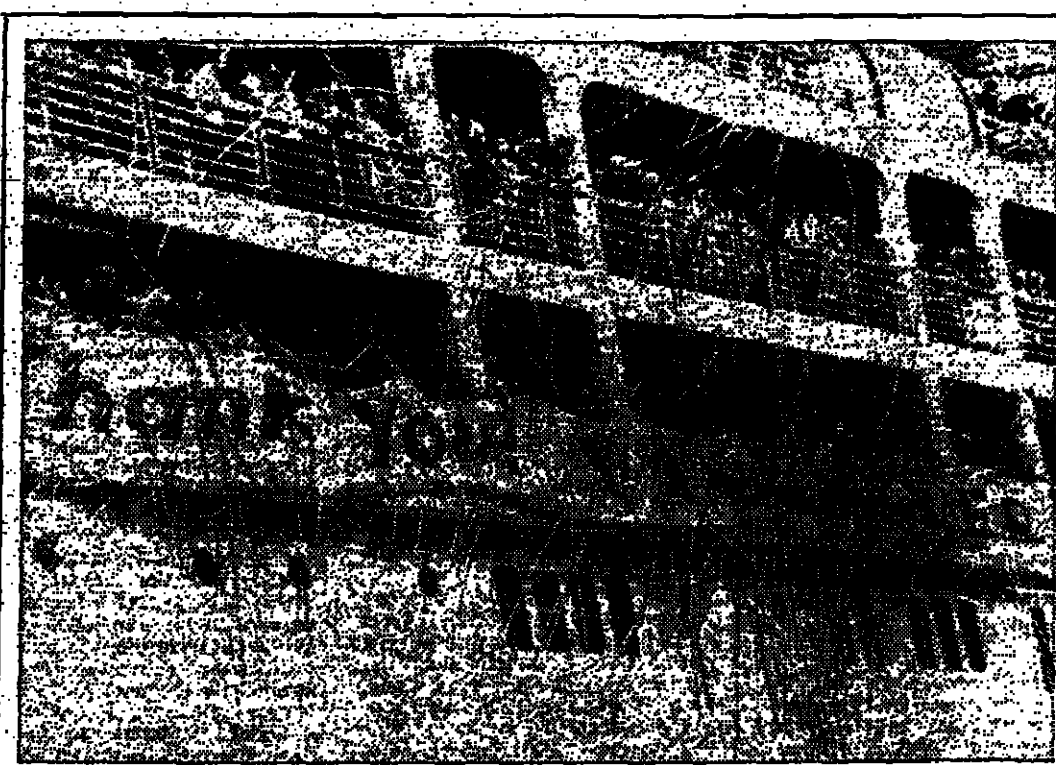
Senate Unit Charges Medicare Wasted Hundreds of Millions

By Eve Edstrom

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—A Senate committee charged that Medicare has wasted hundreds of millions of dollars by paying doctors more than they would otherwise receive for services. The committee's 322-page study found that Medicare has paid doctors more than they would otherwise receive for services. The committee's study found that Medicare has paid doctors more than they would otherwise receive for services.

Cleveland Chief Of Police Quits After 2 Weeks

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5 (AP)—William P. Ellenburg quit yesterday as chief of police after less than two weeks on the job. Mayor Carl Stokes named Inspector Lewis E. Kelly as his replacement. Mr. Ellenburg quit "in order that he might take the steps he considered necessary for the welfare of himself and his family," Mayor Stokes said.



FOND FAREWELL—Tossing out colored streamers and holding a banner proclaiming, "Thank You! Vancouver," the passengers of the Peninsular and Oriental liner Oronsay bid good-bye to the western Canadian city as they set out into the sunset after three weeks of quarantine there following an outbreak of typhoid on ship.

Israel Said to Have Shipped Arabs' Soviet Arms to Biafra

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 5 (UPI)—Israel sent at least two air-loads of captured Soviet arms to Biafra forces in a psychological warfare maneuver, it has been learned on good authority. The Soviet weapons, captured from Arab forces during the 1967 Middle East war, were said to have been sent to the Biafran enclave about a year ago. This was about the time France reportedly increased military aid to Biafra.

Aide to Pope Held Briefly By Nigerians

LAGOS, Feb. 5 (AP)—The papal delegate to Nigeria was held in Port Harcourt for more than two hours during the deportation of Irish missionaries yesterday, sources revealed today. The sources also said 26 more priests and nuns under house arrest in Port Harcourt are to be tried on charges of entering Nigeria illegally. So far, they said, no Nigerian lawyer has volunteered to defend them, so the civilian court has appointed "eight advisers" to the judge.

Bank of Biafra Said Looted by Nigerian Troops. LAGOS, Feb. 5 (AP)—Conquering federal troops emptied the Bank of Biafra vault of 24 million pounds in Biafran currency and scattered key records, banking sources said today. Soldiers tossed around bundles of notes and collected in piles of them, a source said, adding: "Afterward they went around to marketplaces and asked something like, 'How much is that pineapple?' and then peeled off thick rolls of money without the reply."

A 'Man of Year' Refused at Bar. PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—Less than 24 hours after the Pensacola Kiwanis Club gave him its "Man of the Year" award, Al Forre Col. Daniel (Chaplin) James was refused admission to a bar because he is a Negro. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird announced earlier this week that Col. James has been appointed, effective March 1, as Assistant Deputy Secretary for Public Affairs. He also has been selected for promotion to brigadier general.

Russell Cremated; No Formal Service

COLWYN BAY, Wales, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Edmund Russell, the philosopher and mathematician, was cremated today. There were only five mourners in the tiny chapel at Colwyn Bay Crematorium. They were Lady Russell, a son by a former marriage, a daughter-in-law, Lord Russell's private secretary, Christopher Farley, and Kenneth Coster, a director of the Russell Foundation. There was no service and no music. The mourners observed one minute of silence behind closed doors. Lord Russell had requested that there be no formal service.

60 Students Break New Ulster Law

Group Challenges Ban On Certain Protests

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 5 (UPI)—A band of 60 students, carrying guitars and sleeping bags, smashed into and occupied today a vacant house in defiance of a new law banning certain types of protests. The 24-hour occupation spearheaded what was planned as a nationwide disobedience to the new law in an effort to make the government of Prime Minister James Callaghan-Clark repeal it.

Students, from Queen's University, left their classes at noon as the public order bill became law and battered their way into an empty, boarded-up house belonging to the university.

The students carried in guitars, loaves of bread, canned food and sleeping bags. The civil rights demonstrators, about half of whom were girls, strung banners from the windows of the three-story Victorian house and traded taunts with a large group of Protestant militants outside.

Governor Is Target. Across town, another group of students picketed the home of Lord Grey, governor of Northern Ireland who gave royal assent to the bill, making it law.

The bill makes it illegal to stage sit-in types of demonstrations or to occupy public buildings. Meanwhile, supporters of the Rev. Ian Paisley cheered today the election of two Protestant Unionist candidates. Both candidates, who had Mr. Paisley's backing, won by a narrow majority last night in the Woodvale ward for the Belfast City Council.

They are Mrs. Margaret McKinnon, 32, a housewife, and Frederick Proctor, 30, a shipwright. They defeated two government Unionist party candidates.

This is the beginning of the end for the present government," Mr. Paisley said. During the student protests today, the police failed to take immediate action.

The protesters dispersed after about an hour of jeering. They vowed that they would take action themselves to remove the occupiers if the police failed to.

One of the leaders of the demonstrators, Barry McShane, said that the group was "protesting both the public order bill and the Belfast housing shortage."

'Suicide Matador,' Jaime Bravo, Dies In Car Crash

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Jaime Bravo, a Mexican matador who survived 20 goring attacks in career during a colorful career, died in a car crash Tuesday.

He was known as the "suicide matador." He was a runaway street urchin and peanut seller who won fame in Spanish bullrings in the 1950s.

Mr. Bravo once was married to Hollywood actress Anne Robinson. They had two children before their divorce. His second wife was American actress Monica Lind.

Frank W. Rounds Jr. SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 5 (AP)—Frank W. Rounds Jr., 54, a former State Department official and author of the book "A Window on Red Square," died while on a trip to Moscow, relatives reported last night.

He spent 18 months as an attaché of the U. S. Embassy in Moscow in the early 1950s. It was from diaries compiled during this period that he wrote "A Window on Red Square," a work that received considerable critical acclaim.

He made several later trips back to the Soviet Union, and was working on a Russian guidebook at the time of his death.

Louise Bogan NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Louise Bogan, 74, one of America's most distinguished poets and a well-known literary critic, died yesterday.

For over 30 years she was poetry critic of the New Yorker magazine. She also won almost every major poetry award. These included the Bollingen Prize in 1955 and two Guggenheim fellowships. From 1945 to 1946 she held the chair of poetry at the Library of Congress.

Basic Issues Still Unsolved Though Spain Strike Is Ended

By Loren Jenkins

MADRID, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Spain's most serious labor strike since the crippling Asturian coal miners' confrontation in 1963 has come to a grudging end with no solution of the crucial issues which spawned it. Following two weeks of increasingly strong threats that mines would be closed and workers fired out of hand if the walk-out did not end, bitter Asturian coal miners returned to their pits this week, ending for the moment their potentially explosive strike which for six weeks paralyzed Spain's coal industry.

Where at the height of the strike, more than 35,000 miners and dependent workers were idled by the dispute in the coal-rich Oviedo basin of northern Spain, only 75 diehards refused to work yesterday. Only one of the mines run by the state-controlled Minas y Carbon Co., which controls 80 percent of the coal industry, was still affected by the strike.

Threats to Workers. The reluctant return of miners followed threats from Franco's governing board that strikers would be fired and many of Franco's 34 mines—some of which are highly uneconomical to run—would be shut down for good.

As a result of the strike's end, only ten strike leaders were fired and another ten persons arrested on various charges involving illegal propaganda.

Officials of Gen. Francisco Franco's government, who had viewed the conflict with grave concern, tried to serve to encourage either disgruntled workers to express themselves in illegal strikes, privately depleted the collapse of the Oviedo strike as a major victory for the new cabinet's tolerant measures.

The 1963 strike, in which the 60,000 highly politicized Asturian miners succeeded in bringing much of the Spanish economy to a halt, was only put down after the government declared modified martial law and proceeded to arrest, deport and torture many of the activist miners and their families.

Gen. Franco's present cabinet, extremely sensitive about its image in the rest of Europe, which it hopes to join within the Common Market, has declined to take such traditionally harsh measures to cope with the bothersome labor crisis.

Sit Out Strikes. The new government approach, according to official government sources, is to ignore the strikes and sit them out until the workers' economic situation forces them back to work. Given the lack of strike funds, the government is convinced the strikes cannot last long.

In the case of the miners who originally walked off their jobs because of a dispute over Christmas bonuses, then expanded their grievances to include such issues as protection against silicosis and better pensions, the government refused to even consider the complaints. The excuse: The grievances were not made through the legal channels of the nation's government-run mandatory unions, which few workers trust.

Irish Talks With Bonn. BONN, Feb. 5 (AP)—Ireland's external affairs minister, Patrick J. Hillery, flew home to Dublin today after a three-day visit to Bonn and talks with West German leaders.

Negro GI Cleared In Fatal Fight. HEILBRONN, Germany, Feb. 5 (AP)—The U. S. Army announced today that it would take no disciplinary action against a Negro soldier involved in a fatal fight with a white soldier.

A spokesman for VII Corps headquarters in Stuttgart said that an investigation into the Jan. 26 fight revealed no evidence to support charges against Pvt. Michael Watkins, 22, of St. Louis.

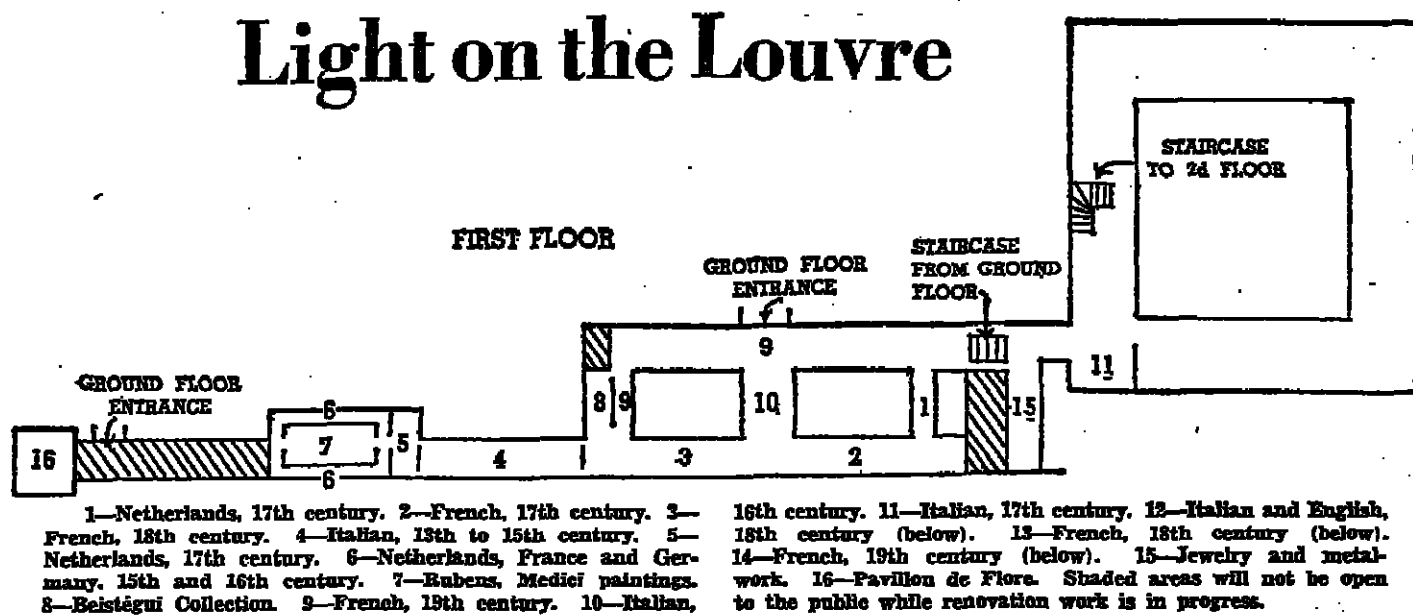
Spec. 4 Carl Saylor, 22, of Helena, Ark., suffered head injuries in the fight with Pvt. Watkins and died six days later in an Army hospital. The cause of death was a brain hemorrhage.

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Ask for Canadian Club at your favorite bar or liquor store. This smooth Canadian whisky is known throughout the world.

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Light on the Louvre



By Michael Gibson

PARIS—The Louvre is moving into the era of the electric light. And that's not all: New rooms have been opened up, pleasantly modern and well lit, and the old ones are being reshuffled in line with a general plan of reorganization which should be completed by 1972, money permitting.

Rooms opened in December are in the Pavillon de Flore, which is the farthest prolongation of the riverfront wing of the Louvre toward the Tuilleries Gardens. Access for the moment is only from the outside.

The takeover of this part of the building by the museum was the starting point of the whole upheaval.

In 1965 the Grande Galerie had to be vacated so that the roof could be repaired, and Louvre officials used this as a lever in an attempt to pry the Finance Ministry out of their offices further down the building. This had in fact been an issue since before the war.

Somewhat to their surprise, they got government approval, and the finance people who had been entrenched there since 1919 meekly moved out.

When the museum's architects went to have a look at the vacated space, they discovered an administrative labyrinth of plywood and beaverboard which had to be entirely torn down. Nothing remained of the old palatial rooms so they were free to do as they pleased.

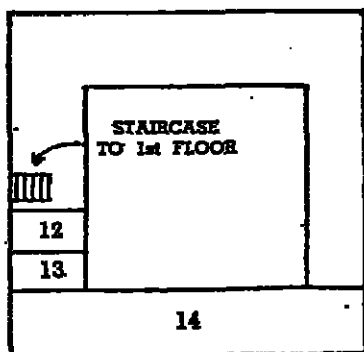
The result is a series of well-lit rooms, soberly designed, with walls the color and texture of natural stone (and sometimes marble). An elevator takes visitors to the second floor, where they can see a selection of pastels—mostly French of the 18th and 19th centuries. These include works by Degas and Quentin de la Tour, which have a vivid freshness about them.

From this high vantage point one can enjoy one of the most attractive views of Paris.

The first floor of the Pavillon de Flore is devoted to the Spanish painters who were housed until recently in the old Louvre. And the ground floor is occupied by French 18th and 19th-century sculpture, which is on the whole given to more or less graceful posturing.

A remarkable exception is the series of

SECOND FLOOR



busts by Houdon (Benjamin Franklin, Diderot, Rousseau, etc.), in which the subject appears ready to uncoil like a clock spring. Houdon's secret seems to be that he represented his subjects at the high point of concentration rather than of pretension.

Today visitors going down the quarter-mile-long Grande Galerie will get the impression that the Louvre is one of the darkest museums of the Western world. But by June "at latest" this will have changed.

"Until this year," says André Parrot, chief curator of the Louvre, "there was no proper electrical system on the first floor, where the paintings are."

Putting it in was a big problem, mainly because the gallery is lit from north and south. This meant that one system of lights had to be installed for the daytime to balance the uneven natural light, and another for after dark.

Monarchs' Style

Refurbishing the old rooms has allowed the decorators to tone down the frequently pretentious bad taste of the setting. The ceilings and pillars still preserve the proportions and style of the railway-station architecture in which the monarchs of this country felt it was their duty to live. But the walls are now covered with a beige material as a neutral background for the colors of the paintings.

"The inconvenient thing about the

Louvre," Mr. Parrot observes, "is that it is a palace and not a museum." This also means that certain architectural features, however ugly, are there to stay because they are part of the "national heritage." Many paintings would look better in a more intimate setting which would imply a lower ceiling and smaller units of space. But here the conflict between the heritage and a sensible organization of the museum seems insoluble.

The reshuffling of the paintings now in progress will assemble them according to their national origins. Much of the Grande Galerie is now devoted to French paintings of the 17th and 18th centuries. Halfway down the gallery the French school will veer to the right (into the rooms now occupied by the Belisari collection) and then right again into the big halls which already contain the 18th-century versions of the Louvre by David, Delacroix, Géricault, etc.

The Italians have taken over the rest of the Grande Galerie down to the end room, where the Mona Lisa will be placed, visible from the far end of the gallery. But this won't be completed before 1972.

A rather short-sighted confusion between the modern issue of European unity and the more academic question of national trends in painting impelled some critics to cry chauvinism when the principle of reorganization by national schools was announced.

In fact the order chosen—once all the paintings are in place—will make it much easier to find a work and compare it with its closest contemporaries.

As work progresses, the newly opened first floor will be connected to the Grande Galerie, while the museum of Western sculpture will run the length of the ground level and wind up with Rodon and the Second Empire heavies.

When the whole project is completed, some 3,000 of the museum's 5,000 paintings will be on view, compared with 2,000 at present. The remainder will be shown in temporary exhibits.

The Finance Ministry still has a foothold in the north wing of the great palace. Will it ever move out to make more room for the museum? The chief curator is not too optimistic on this point.

"Maybe by the year 2000," he says.

The Stuff of Which Barroom Ballads Are Made

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 5.—"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," a new Western directed by Paul Monash, begins with a silent flicker dating back to the W.S. Hart era. Then, the cornball feast suddenly changes tone and tempo and turns into a technical masterpiece. But it remains throughout basically what it was at first glance: an irreverent take-off on the ancient yolk fodder—with resolute cops in hot pursuit of cheeky robbers. And therein lies its charm. It is a Western with a sense of humor, mocking its own ridiculous melodramas.

Butch and the Kid, legendary rogues of the Old West, have held up all the trains on the Union-Pacific line and the mounted police are after them. They would enlist for service in the Spanish-American War ("Goodbye, Dolly Gray" is rousingly sung in the sporting house). There is a sense of humor, mocking its own ridiculous melodramas.

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FDR on Stage in Russia: Villain of the Piece

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Franklin D. Roosevelt, usually described by Soviet writers as a friend of the Soviet Union, is portrayed in a new play here as having ordered development of an atomic bomb to give the United States domination over the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

A scene in the White House between President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, his adviser, was included by Viktor Lavrentyev in his drama, "Man and the Globe," which opened last week in the Maly Theater.

The play is about the work of Soviet scientists in creating nuclear weapons, often under difficult wartime conditions.

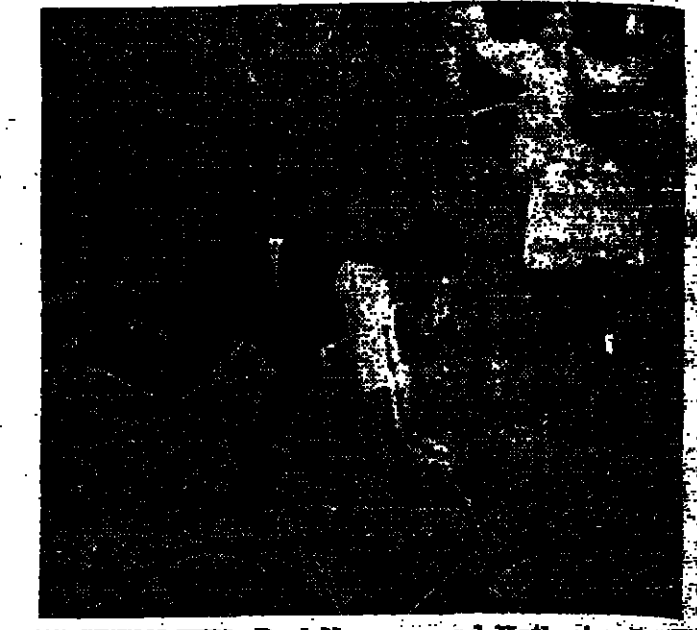
Mr. Roosevelt, who is played by a leading actor, Yevgeny Z. Velikovsky, is depicted as a sickly person, drinking gin-and-grapefruit cocktails to invigorate himself, and knowing in advance that the Japanese

cently introduced as the law-enforcing sheriff in "Willie Boy," is Butch's more ferocious, trigger-happy companion. They are a well-matched pair. Newman must be cited as a singularly generous star to have taken a talented beginner as his acting partner. A trans-action of the sort is rare in the movies.

"Butch Cassidy" (at the Mercury and the Cluny Palace in English) is in the nature of a treat, providing at least a temporary variation from the solemn holiness of the average Western. There is a refreshing quality to the acting, the writing and the direction, all three of a similar casualness. Even when the film indulges in hairbreadth escapes, the tongue is in cheek. There are a few lapses—the encounter with the Yankee, obviously a native of a studio location ranch, is routine and tiresome. But the spirited feeling that prevails in most of the other sequences is very engaging.

"L'ours et la Poupée," the new Brigitte Bardot film (at the Balzac, the Festival-Opéra, the Max-Linder, the Miramar and the Parapente-Montmartre) is about as positively bad as they come. This is as surprising as it is disappointing because the film was engineered by Michel Deville, who was responsible for that delightful 18th-century pastiche, "Benjamin."

As the film opens on children at play, one imagines that B.B.



WESTERN FUN: Paul Newman and Katharine Ross

has at last graduated to the role of a young mother, but such is not the case. She again undertakes her assignment as a mix of tender years, the part she has been playing for over a decade. Here, she is a simulated divorcee who has been married to a millionaire of similar IQ. All Paris is at her feet, but she sets her sights on a humble musician, indifferent to her wiles. However, it is not the scenario, but the insane treatment, that makes this dismal attempt at comedy a drag.

A Rossini score accompanies the flat jokes and stale gags, and Pierre Cassel does his best to be funny, but the odds are against him.

"Le Petit Garçon," by the Japanese director Nagisa Oshima (at the Pantheon) is a poignant psychological study of childhood, beautifully acted and dramatically effective. Shown at the Cannes Festival (Oct. 27, 1969), it is recommended viewing.

U.S. Takes Bids on Its Surplus Castle in Switzerland

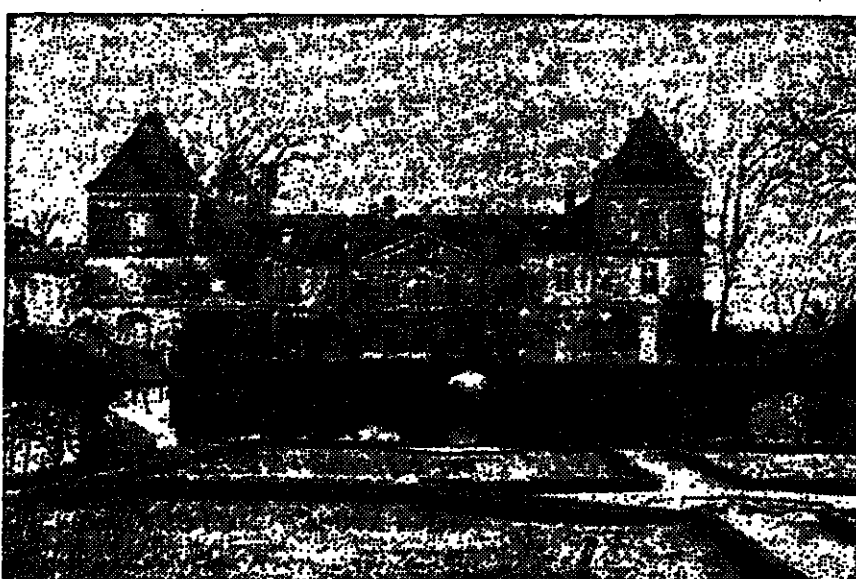
GENEVA, Feb. 5 (AP).—Bids have been opened for an unusual piece of U.S. government surplus property, a historic chateau overlooking Lake Geneva. Offers reportedly ranged from \$500,000 to \$2.

In spite of a past linked to emperors and kings, in spite of newspaper ads in the United States and throughout Europe, Frangins Castle attracted only about a dozen bids. The castle, according to one diplomat, had become "a white elephant of epic proportions" before the State Department decided to auction it.

Frangins Castle was given to the United States six years ago by the late Mrs. Stanley McCormick, heiress to the harvesting machine fortune. Her hopes were that the sprawling but neglected complex would be made an official residence. But government repair funds were limited. Moreover, the highway linking Frangins and Geneva is often heavily congested.

The 80-room castle stands in

Back of chateau overlooks formal garden walks.



an 11-acre park. During the past few years, it has remained vacant. Rate multiplied and mold spread behind closed shutters as the government tried to decide what to do with it.

The 18th-century chateau,

originally built by a Swiss banker, has a colorful history. In 1814, Napoleon's wife, Empress Marie Louise, found shelter there along with her infant son, the King of Rome, after Paris was captured by the allies.

A year later, Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother, who briefly held the throne of Naples and Spain, lived in it for some time before he had to flee again. It is said that he escaped from Frangins through a secret

tunnel to a waiting boat on the lake and then on to an émigré's life in New Jersey.

Karl I, last emperor of Austria-Hungary, lived in Frangins for two years after World War I before he was expelled from neutral Switzerland for plotting a comeback.

Last month, the decaying, unwanted gift from a millionaire was formally put on sale. American officials said only five bids were considered "serious," meaning that they came close to or exceeded the assessed \$500,000 value of the property. The State Department is expected to give its final nod in the next few days.

The lowest bid came from a New Jersey Post Office clerk who added \$2 to his letter. Officials said he wrote that he wanted the bid to be entered in the records because "for the rest of my life I may never again have the opportunity to bid on a property of this nature again."

He will surely be glad that his bid was tossed out. Repair costs of the chateau are estimated to match the price it may fetch—\$500,000.

Theater in Rome

The Avant-Garde and the Italian Character

By Shari Steiner

ROME, Feb. 5.—Conventional Italian theater has always suffered from Overact. Given the Italian penchant for dramatizing daily life, when the actor further exaggerates before the footlights, he becomes ineffectual and unbelievable.

Happily, Rome's avant-garde theaters are attempting to circumvent this problem.

Giancarlo Pannofino's tiny Re(v)-action company in Trastevere has been one of the more consistent new voices. Pannofino's presentations push exaggeration into the theater of the extreme. One has been deeply influenced

by the Dada movement in art). He submerges the audience in a world of surrealistic fantasy. Pannofino has arranged his Teatro della Fede in the inverse round—that is, the audience sits in the center, and the actors perform on surrounding ramps. You must keep turning in order to follow the action.

Chinese Princesses The play currently at La Fede is Rihomont-Dessaignes' "The Emperor of China," a story of a Chinese princess and her search for her lover. Played by the versatile, cherub-faced Marnetta Kustermann, the prin-

cess goes through metamorphoses after metamorphoses, bounded and beguiled by a pair of homosexual clowns and a superman.

The costuming is far out. Assembled from upholstery scraps, sheets, burlap sacks and imagination, they have caused controversy in the Italian press because of the last scene when superman appears wearing only a "G-string" made of a blown up, plastic shopping bag.

(La Fede, Via Fontanella 78 (Forte Portese), performances at 10 p.m. through Feb. 10.)

Conventional Theater

The Eduardo de Filippo company at the Teatro Eliseo is the best conventional theater going in Rome at the moment. De Filippo comes from a Neapolitan theater family in the old vaudeville sense, and he has been hailed by Italian critics as the best living writer, director and interpreter of Italian drama. His current play, "Sabato, Domenica e Lunedì" is based on a simple drawing-room comedy situation:

A husband (De Filippo) has praised someone else's cooking, and forgotten to say anything about his wife. She retaliates

by not preparing his shirt and handkerchief for him in the morning. He, in turn, suspects that she is in love with another man.

It would be a perfect play for Overact and cliché, like the abominable "Spring and Port Wine" that entrenched itself in London's West End.

De Filippo does it with the lively ebullience of Italy's best comic films ("Divorce, Italian Style" was an adaptation of the De Filippo play "Fiumina Marturano"). He overlays the simple plot with three grown children and their assorted families all involved in deadly fighting while preparing for Sunday dinner.

As the oldest son-in-law comments, "Sundays are dangerous. We wait all week for these hours, and they destroy us." (Teatro Eliseo, Via Nazionale 183, performance at 9 p.m., except Thursdays at 5:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.)

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CARTIER, 4 Rue St. Ch. Elysee, 3 p.m.

REY, 4 Rue Cambon, 3:30 p.m.

GUY LAROCHE, 29 Avenue Montaigne. Daily at 3 p.m.

ERRE DIANA, 6 R. Champs-Élysées, 3 p.m.

Jean HERCOT, 88-100 Fg. St-Henri

J. PATON, 17 St-Florentin, 3:30 p.m.

M. de RAUCOURT, 37 R. J.-Gouffon, 3 p.m.

MOLNIEUX, 5 R. Royale, 3:30 p.m.

ED LAFITE, 37 Av. P.-ier-de-Serbie, 3 p.m.

TORRENTI, 24 Av. Matignon, 3:30 p.m.

Philippe VENET, 82 Rue François-Ier.

CORSETS

A. BÉRIE, 14 R. Clément-Marcel.

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					Open	Close	Change
Am. E.P.	72 3/4	83	83	London	34.90	35.00	Unch.
W. T.	78	84	78	Zurich	38.05	38.05	Unch.
1st Boston	64 1/4	65	64 1/2	Paris (12.5 mto)	35.94	36.98	-0.03
1st Co.	64	65	64	U.S. dollars per ounce.			

Dollar Bonds			7-10-74			11-15-74			12-15-74			1-15-75			2-15-75			3-15-75			4-15-75			5-15-75			6-15-75			7-15-75			8-15-75			9-15-75			10-15-75			11-15-75			12-15-75			1-15-76			2-15-76			3-15-76			4-15-76			5-15-76			6-15-76			7-15-76			8-15-76			9-15-76			10-15-76			11-15-76			12-15-76			1-15-77			2-15-77			3-15-77			4-15-77			5-15-77			6-15-77			7-15-77			8-15-77			9-15-77			10-15-77			11-15-77			12-15-77			1-15-78			2-15-78			3-15-78			4-15-78			5-15-78			6-15-78			7-15-78			8-15-78			9-15-78			10-15-78			11-15-78			12-15-78			1-15-79			2-15-79			3-15-79			4-15-79			5-15-79			6-15-79			7-15-79			8-15-79			9-15-79			10-15-79			11-15-79			12-15-79			1-15-80			2-15-80			3-15-80			4-15-80			5-15-80			6-15-80			7-15-80			8-15-80			9-15-80			10-15-80			11-15-80			12-15-80			1-15-81			2-15-81			3-15-81			4-15-81			5-15-81			6-15-81			7-15-81			8-15-81			9-15-81			10-15-81			11-15-81			12-15-81			1-15-82			2-15-82			3-15-82			4-15-82			5-15-82			6-15-82			7-15-82			8-15-82			9-15-82			10-15-82			11-15-82			12-15-82			1-15-83			2-15-83			3-15-83			4-15-83			5-15-83			6-15-83			7-15-83			8-15-83			9-15-83			10-15-83			11-15-83			12-15-83			1-15-84			2-15-84			3-15-84			4-15-84			5-15-84			6-15-84			7-15-84			8-15-84			9-15-84			10-15-84			11-15-84			12-15-84			1-15-85			2-15-85			3-15-85			4-15-85			5-15-85			6-15-85			7-15-85			8-15-85			9-15-85			10-15-85			11-15-85			12-15-85			1-15-86			2-15-86			3-15-86			4-15-86			5-15-86			6-15-86			7-15-86			8-15-86			9-15-86			10-15-86			11-15-86			12-15-86			1-15-87			2-15-87			3-15-87			4-15-87			5-15-87			6-15-87			7-15-87			8-15-87			9-15-87			10-15-87			11-15-87			12-15-87			1-15-88			2-15-88			3-15-88			4-15-88			5-15-88			6-15-88			7-15-88			8-15-88			9-15-88			10-15-88			11-15-88			12-15-88			1-15-89			2-15-89			3-15-89			4-15-89			5-15-89			6-15-89			7-15-89			8-15-89			9-15-89			10-15-89			11-15-89			12-15-89			1-15-90			2-15-90			3-15-90			4-15-90			5-15-90			6-15-90			7-15-90			8-15-90			9-15-90			10-15-90			11-15-90			12-15-90			1-15-91			2-15-91			3-15-91			4-15-91			5-15-91			6-15-91			7-15-91			8-15-91			9-15-91			10-15-91			11-15-91			12-15-91			1-15-92			2-15-92			3-15-92			4-15-92			5-15-92			6-15-92			7-15-92			8-15-92			9-15-92			10-15-92			11-15-92			12-15-92			1-15-93			2-15-93			3-15-93			4-15-93			5-15-93			6-15-93			7-15-93			8-15-93			9-15-93			10-15-93			11-15-93			12-15-93			1-15-94			2-15-94			3-15-94			4-15-94			5-15-94			6-15-94			7-15-94			8-15-94			9-15-94			10-15-94			11-15-94			12-15-94			1-15-95			2-15-95			3-15-95			4-15-95			5-15-95			6-15-95			7-15-95			8-15-95		
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— 12 —

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Dec	1.14%	1.16%	1.14%	1.10%	1.16%	
OATS						
Mar	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	
Feb	62	62	61%	61%	62%	
Jan	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Dec	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Nov	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Oct	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Sept	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Aug	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
July	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
June	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
May	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
April	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
March	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Feb	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Jan	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Dec	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Nov	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Oct	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Sept	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
Aug	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
July	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
June	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
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NEW HIGH

TREASURY YIELD

Mar	9.78	10.15	9.78	10.12	9.72
Apr	9.53	9.70	9.52	9.70	9.47
May	9.55	9.48	9.47	9.27	9.47
Jun	9.26	9.30	9.19	9.30	9.12
Jul	9.25	9.25	9.15	9.15	9.06
Aug	9.15	9.25	9.15	9.15	9.06
Oct	9.15	8.44	8.55	8.44	8.55
Nov	8.44	8.52	8.48	8.50	8.43
Dec	8.44	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.33

SOYBEAN MEAL

Mar	76.75	79.75	76.40	78.60	75.40
Apr	74.20	76.20	74.20	76.20	73.10
Jul	73.75	74.25	72.25	73.25	72.30
Aug	72.75	73.00	72.25	72.25	73.50
Oct	71.50	71.50	70.25	70.25	71.50
Nov	70.25	70.40	70.25	70.25	71.50
Dec	67.50	69.75	67.25	69.25	69.45
Jan				69.25	69.25

CHOICE STEERS

Feb	29.75	29.75	29.70	29.75	29.75
Apr					
Jun	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	30.55
Aug	31.25	31.25	31.25	31.25	30.55
Oct				30.50	30.50

ICED BROILERS

Mar	27.45	27.95	27.55	27.95	27.40
Apr					
Jun	27.45	27.45	27.45	27.45	27.40

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The position as of January 2, 1890, totals 46.8 billion Frs. compared with 45.2 billion Frs. of December 2, 1889.

Under Liabilities: Customer Deposits total 23.7 billion Frs.

Under Assets, Current Accounts and Guaranteed Advances represent 8.5 billion Frs.

Funds available amount to 39.2 billion Frs.

In order to have a more complete and precise picture of the B.N.P. Group, a consolidated statement of the Group as of January 2, 1890, has been established. Amongst the various branches of the Group as in the preceding Budgetary period comprising the subsidiaries in which the B.N.P. holds the majority of the capital, B.N.P. holds the majority of the capital, notably the British and French banks in London, the Banque pour le Commerce International in Spain, the Société Financière pour le Commerce et l'Industrie in Montreal, the S.W.C.I. "Africa" and its subsidiaries, the S.N.C.I. "Indian Ocean".

The temporary total estimate of the entire Group has yielded a consolidated Profit and Loss of 1890 of 2,000,000,000 Frs., of the end of 1889 to 2,000,000,000 Frs.

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BELGIUM	L.F.R. 1,100.00	575.00	LUXEMBOURG	L.F.R. 1,100.00	575.00
DENMARK (AIR)	D.Kr. 174.00	91.00	NETHERLANDS	FL. 80.00	42.00
FINLAND (AIR)	\$ 25.00	13.00	NORWAY (AIR)	N.Kr. 177.00	92.00
FRANCE	FR. 93.00	49.00	PORTUGAL (AIR)	Esc. 634.00	331.50
GERMANY	D.M. 80.00	42.00	SPAIN (AIR)	PTAS. 1,550.00	810.00
GREAT BRITAIN (AIR)	\$ 717.0	42.6	SWEDEN (AIR)	SW.Kr. 147.00	76.00
GREECE (AIR)	DR. 780.00	405.00	SWITZERLAND	S.Fr. 95.50	50.00
IRAN (AIR)	\$ 33.50	17.50	TURKEY (AIR)	\$ 25.00	13.00
IRELAND (AIR)	£ 717.0	42.6	YUGOSLAVIA	\$ 25.00	13.00
ISRAEL (AIR)	\$ 29.50	15.50	OTHER EUROPE (AIR)	\$ 25.00	13.00
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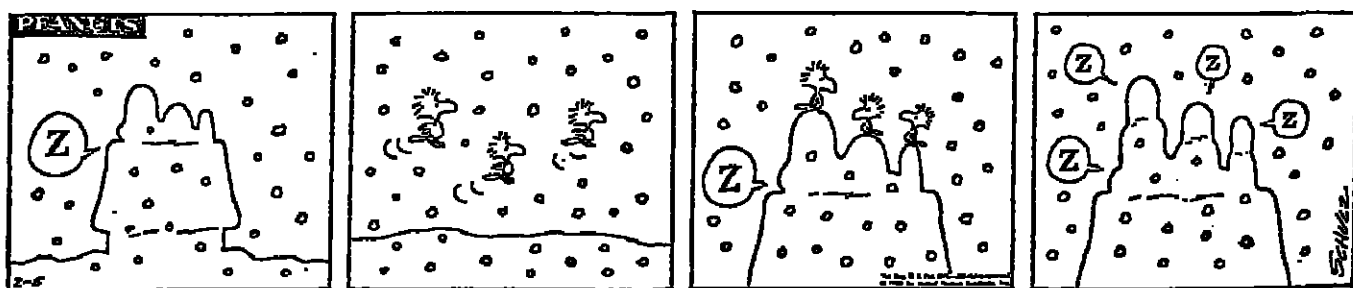
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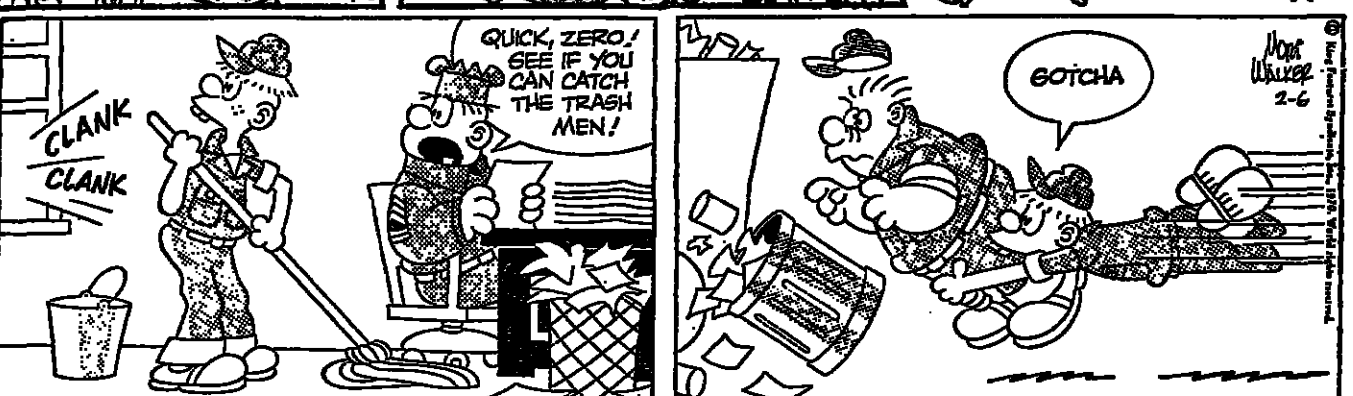
R.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



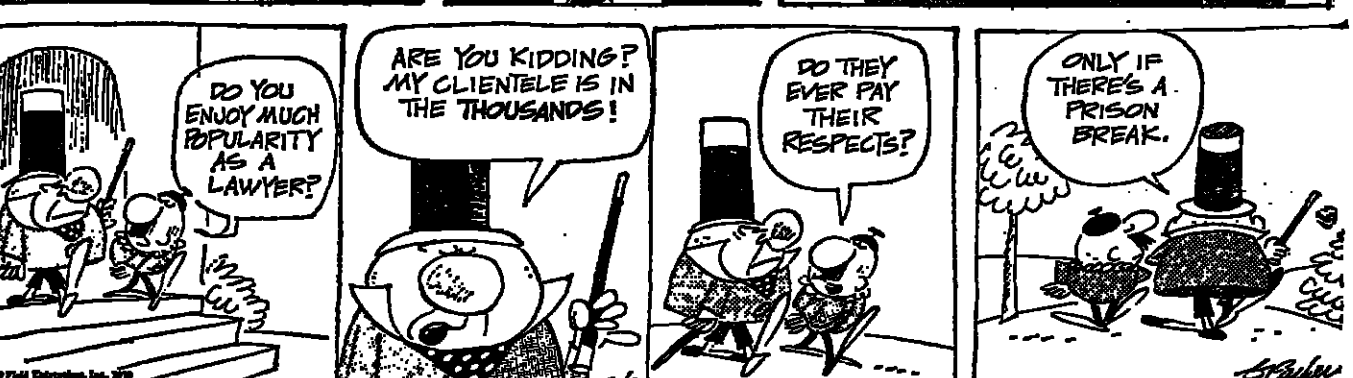
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West had an opening lead problem, but as it turned out anything was safe apart from the foolish lead of the club ace. The diamond nine was a false card that may show a profit once in a lifetime: If East has a doubleton king and the dummy three diamonds headed by the queen or jack, South is likely to misread the position and cover with dummy's honor.

South won the first trick with the diamond king and led to the spade ten in dummy. He returned to his hand with a heart lead to the king and drew trump in three more rounds.

At this point the position was:

NORTH
 ♠ 10
 ♥ A J 8 7 2
 ♦ A 7 6
 ♣ 10 8 3

WEST
 ♠ 9 6
 ♥ Q 6 5 4
 ♦ 10 9 4
 ♣ A Q 7 5

EAST
 ♠ 8 7 4 2
 ♥ 10 3
 ♦ J 8 2
 ♣ J 9 8 4

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A K Q J 5 3
 ♥ K
 ♦ K Q 5 3
 ♣ K 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
 3 ♦ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
 4 N.T. Pass 5 ♥ Pass
 6 ♣ Pass Pass

West led the diamond nine.

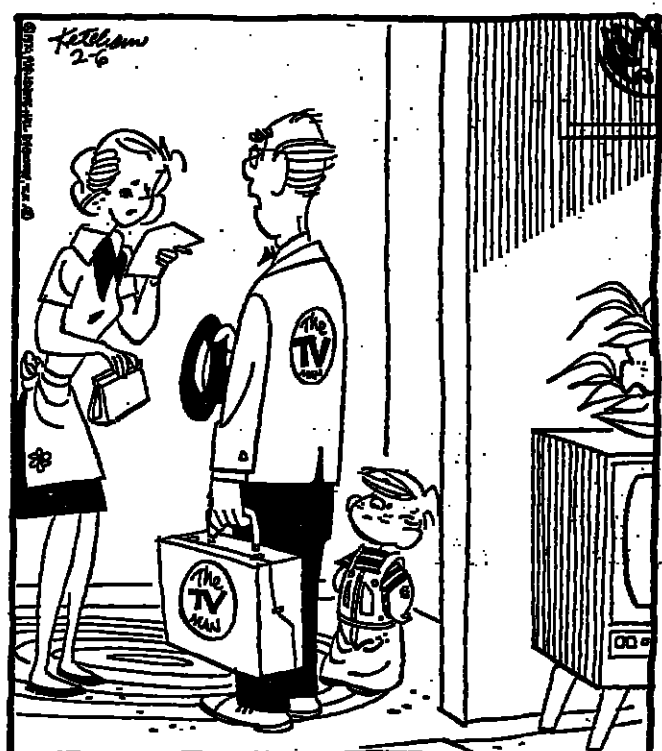
South had three chances to make his twelfth trick and he had to play carefully to be able to take advantage of all of them. If he had led to the diamond ace at this point and cashed the heart ace, hoping the queen would fall, he would not have known what to discard from his own hand.

The key play was to play the diamond queen followed by a diamond to dummy's ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALABAMA	PIERCE	SNAP
SAVANA	DOZEN	TAKI
CRAZYQUILTY	APIN	
AGREE	POLLO	BASK
PEEDLE	AMBIT	
PERK	ASIN	CLIRCA
TRANQUILIZATI	ON	
ANJOU	DECI	YOLK
SEAWAY	SEND	
IDEN	CRATES	
SCOT	SOAP	AMORI
HARU	MOZAMBIQUE	
OPRA	ASONE	SUPIT
MELL	RIEVE	SETS

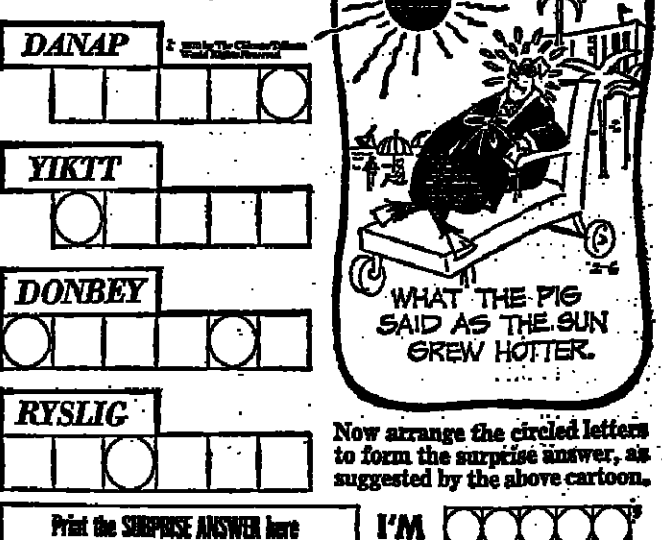
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I COULDA DONE THE JOB IN FIFTEEN MINUTES, BUT WITH YOUR LITTLE BOY'S HELP, IT RAN INTO AN HOUR AND A HALF."

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: MANLY ENJOY WIDEST SOURCE
 Answer: When mother saw the bathroom she said this - "WATER MESS!"

BOOKS

TOWARDS A POOR THEATER

By Jerzy Grotowski. Preface by Peter Brook. Illustrated by 262 pp. Simon & Schuster. \$6.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JERZY GROTOWSKI is not exactly conveniently located. Even the pilgrims had trouble reaching him. His state-supported Polish Laboratory Theater lies even farther to the East than the shrine of the Berliner Ensemble.

Westerners who do get to Wrocław, where the theater was moved from Opole in 1965, find Grotowski distant and secretive, a priest at communion, and his performances often sold out. During his visit to New York last fall it was difficult even to learn where his troupe was playing, let alone see it.

His public statements have been few and far between. His ideas are elusive and his rhetoric knotty, especially in translation. Altogether, and most unethnically, he eschews the public.

Natural Heir

Yet there are rumors and indications and even eyewitness reports that what Grotowski is doing is the most important thing that is happening in Western theater today, that he is the natural heir to Stanislawski, Brecht and Artaud, that he, if anyone, will lead the theater out of the wilderness of celluloid and videotape that now oppresses it. So it is with some appetite that one snatches up the statements, interviews, critiques and sundry documents contained in this collection, "Towards Poor Theater."

"What is the theater?" Grotowski asked at an early stage in his acting career, and again in this book's title piece, which, like several others, was published a few years ago in the Tulane Drama Review. "What is unique about it? What can it do that film and television cannot?" Why, theater can be live, come back the obvious answer. So Grotowski grabbed that answer and made a religious sect out of it.

"By gradually eliminating whatever proved superfluous, we found that theater can exist without make-up, without automatic costume and scenography, without a separate performance area (stage), without lighting and sound effects," without vanity, said Grotowski, the preacher. "We know that the text (of a play) per se is not theater, that it becomes theater only through the actor's use of it," said Grotowski, the actor. Theater only ceases "to exist without the actor-spectator relationship of perceptual, direct, 'live' communion."

Burning Vanities

So he set about, Savonarola-like, to burn the vanities, to impoverish the theater of all the elements that traditionally make us think of it as "a sym-

Best Sellers

The New York Times An analysis based on copies of more than 125 best-selling books. Figures in parentheses do not necessarily represent sensitive appearances.

This week	LAST WEEK	WEEKS ON LIST	FICTION
1	1	1	The Godfather, Part II
2	2	2	The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles
3	3	3	The House on the Strand, de la Motte
4	4	4	The Inheritance, Le Carré
5	5	5	Puppet on a Chain, MacLean
6	6	6	Papa From Heaven, Reardon
7	7	7	In This House of Brede, Golden
8	8	8	The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Breslin
9	9	9	The Seven Minutes, Walcott
10	10	10	Travels With My Aunt, Greene
GENERAL			
1	1	1	The Selling of the President, 1968, McGowan
2	2	2	The Peter Principle, Peter Druhl
3	3	3	Present at the Creation, Jackson
4	4	4	The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language
5	5	5	Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser
6	6	6	The Graham Kerr Cookbook, Kerr
7	7	7	Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben
8	8	8	The Collage of the Third Republic, Shiner
9	9	9	Ambassador's Journal, Calbraith
10	10	10	In Someone's Shadow, McKuen

CROSSWORD

By Will Wells

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Modest look	15 Confronted
6 Introductory remarks	16 Reverse or low
13 "Villette" novelist	17 Left Ericson's dad
14 City north of Denver	18 Famous London Magazine contributor
16 Two-seated carriage	19 Lesson
17 Herbert's forte	20 Divested of
18 Over	21 More corny
19 Matching	22 Precede in time
20 City in Indiana	23 Fictional Queen
21 Worship	24 Broke in rank
22 Trace	25 Types
23 Chinese group	
24 Faction	
25 Dress fabric	
26 Chinese weight	
27 Swoop upon	
28 Daughter of Minos	
29 Loaded	
30 Photographed	
31 African people	
32 Dispatch boat	
33 on the market	
34 Common fund	
	35 French
	36 Food base
	37 Pasture sound
	38 Intimidated
	39 Biblical pronoun
	40 Conjurer's rod
	41 Sulk
	42 Use credit card
	43 Thoughtful Prefix
	44 Hollow ringing sound
	45 Oakland's neighbor
	46 Clergyman
	47 Start
	48 Early Premier's film
	49 Plaited winner
	50 Cross out
	51 Waxed
	52 grandiloquent
	53 Aquatic animal
	54 Cautious
	55 Reach
	56 Charles, in Italy
	57 Skelton character
	58 Turnout
	59 Egyptian sun deity

